

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



INDEXED

OGDEN NURSERY
AURORA, ILLINOIS

LET'S GET ACQUAINTED

The successful businesses of today are those whose officers take keenest delight in rendering genuine service to their patrons and who believe that profits are secondary to sincere and honest dealings. From the very outset, the officers of Ogden Nurseries, Inc., have held as their goal the building of a business on true service.

Our president, Mr. Ernest G. Clark, has a record of many years of successful business experience in other fields. His love of gardens and his vision of developing home sites into lovely and comfortable homes, brought him into the nursery business. While other interests still take much of his time, Ogden Nurseries is never out of his thought and his leadership is producing a healthy and vigorous expansion.

The man directly in charge of production and operations and the officer who is in constant touch with patrons, is Mr. J. H. Krause, vice-president and general manager. "Jack", as most customers know him, is of genial and optimistic nature. He has had 18 years of nursery and landscape experience, serving in the capacity of manager of estates and also as manager of a nursery. Mr. Krause knows plant materials and plant growing and would rather watch the development of his stock than

•
J. H. (Jack)
KRAUSE
Gen. Mgr.
•



anything else. He is always glad to advise customers when and what and how to plant.

Ogden Nurseries, Inc., is located on U. S. Hwy. 34, one mile east of Aurora, Illinois. Located in the heart of the beautiful Fox River Valley, the site is ideal for growing stock and for shipping. The nursery is easy, too, for patrons to reach by auto from any point in the State or from adjoining States.

Founded in 1923 as a small but ambitious nursery, Ogden Nurseries, Inc., has shown remarkable growth. Starting at first with a local patronage chiefly in cut flowers and seeds, the business has expanded rapidly and now includes a general line of nursery



SHOWING OFFICE AND PART OF FIRST RANGE OF GREENHOUSE

stock. The fields are filled with well-grown, healthy, certified plants in wide variety. Digging and shipping facilities are excellent and the workmen skilled and painstaking.

A large greenhouse, adjacent to the office, supplies fresh cut flowers and plants in winter and bedding plants in summer.

A complete landscape service is offered customers under the immediate direction of the general manager, Mr. Krause.

We are the complete horticultural establishment of the Fox River Valley. By this we mean that we are in a position to render any horticultural service. When, where and how to plant, if it is one bush or tree, or a complete landscape development of any grounds. We are also equipped to advise on the care and treatment of any growing plants. This includes spraying, feeding, pruning and repairing damaged trees.



Planting Enhances Property Values

Each year interest in home grounds beautification increases as home owners become aware of the enhancement in value of their homes which planting creates. The rapid spread of better garden clubs and the increasing attention given gardening by the newspapers are signs of an awakening to lovely gardens.

Whether your home is already established or you are just now planning on building, planting should find a place in your budget. The cost is low in comparison to

the enjoyment which is obtained from well planted grounds.

Much money is spent to create attractive interiors and to furnish the home in taste, yet many home owners neglect to beautify the exterior, the part of the home which creates the important first impression to passersby and guests.

A dollar spent on planting the home grounds will go much farther than the same dollar expended on the interior and it will give years on years of enjoyment and value. In fact trees and plants increase in

PLANTING POINTERS

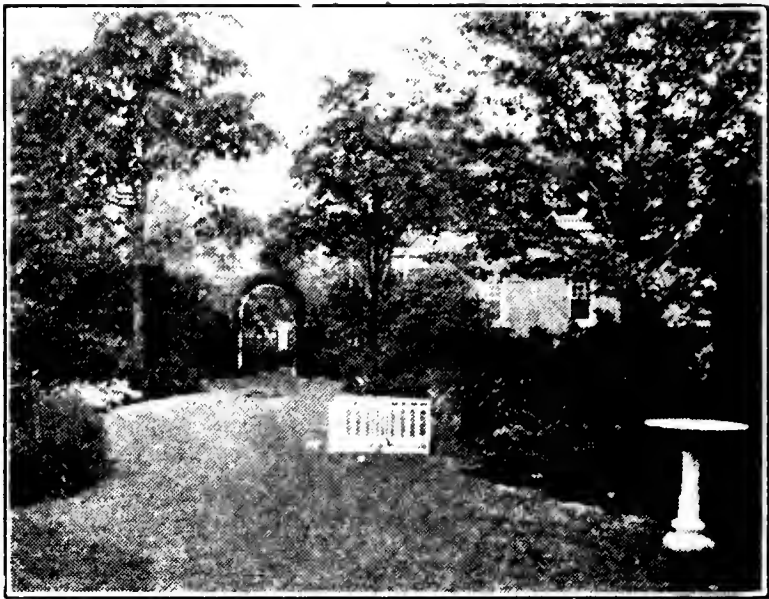
Before planting shrubs it is wise to stake out their locations with plant labels. Stick these in the ground where the shrubs are to be placed. Since a shrub's spread is usually equal to its height, the spacing of the stakes is easy. Dig the holes large enough to take the roots without crowding and deep enough so that the plant will rest an inch lower than it grew in the nursery. Fill loose rich earth around the roots, filling the hole almost to the top. Apply a generous quantity of water to soak the earth down around and under the roots. After the water settles away, tramp firmly and finish filling with soil, leaving a little basin around the top to attract and hold the water.

value each year while inside furnishings deteriorate annually.

Aside from the joy and pride of lovely grounds, trees and shrubs are a necessity to the modern home. Trees give shade and coolness in summer heat; shrubs border the grounds and soften the harsh foundations; evergreens give cheer in bleak winter; flowers add that color note so necessary to joyful living.

Ogden Nurseries, Inc. offers to customers intelligent and cordial service in the preparation of planting plans for any size of home. Trained landscape architects are on our staff to consult with patrons on their problems and to actually prepare planting plans to fit your home. Our planning department is recognized as outstanding in the middle west. Examples of our work may be found in cities and villages in Illinois and adjoining states.

Our service offered you is two-fold. If you desire, a landscape architect will visit your home, advise you as to what is needed and make an estimate of the complete work. The only charge for such service is the traveling expenses of



AN OUTDOOR LIVING ROOM

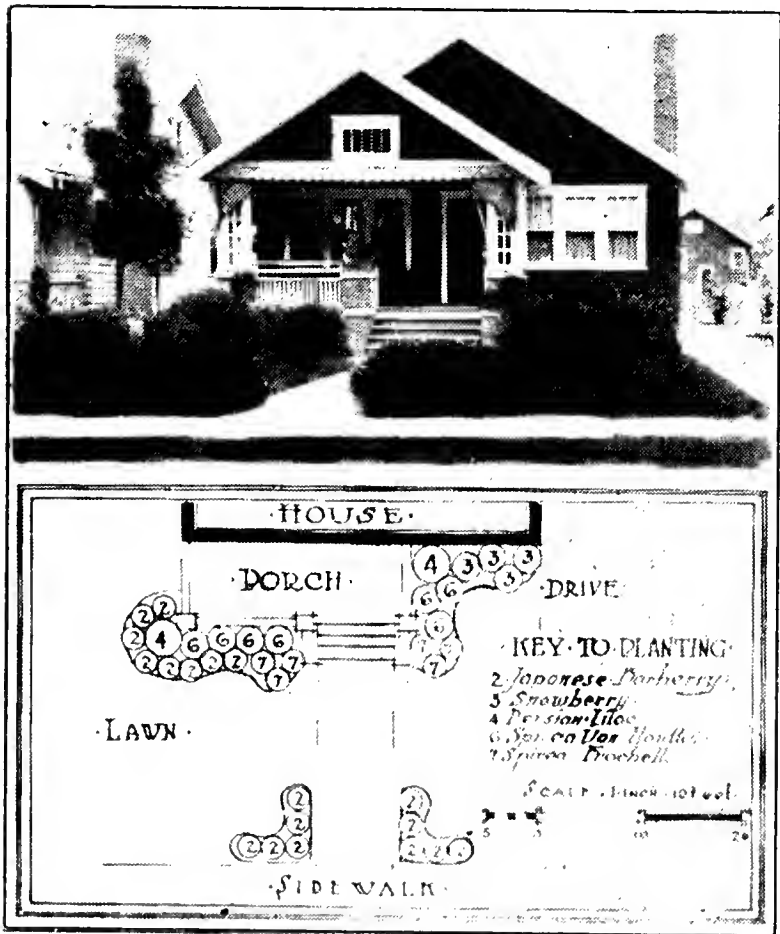
our specialist and ten dollars a day for his time.

For those whose planting can be planned by mail, we offer an inexpensive planting service. Turn to the order blank in the back of the book. On the back of this sheet is a questionnaire covering information needed to make a planting plan for you. Follow instructions carefully, making a rough dimensioned sketch of your grounds and the house outline, note the location of important features such as trees, walks and changes in level. Accompany this sheet with a deposit of five dollars as evidence of good faith and mail it in to our landscape department. We will give you a receipt for your deposit, crediting it on your first order for twenty-five dollars or more.

Under this plan, your planting plan costs you nothing if you proceed with the work. It solves the problem of "what, when and where" to plant.

This little planting plan, for an average city house, is simple to execute. The cost of the plants is little, compared to the value it adds to the property. Planting of shrubs and trees adds a cool and friendly touch in the hot summer days, softens the building lines, and furnishes a harbor for our feathered friends.

This is merely a sample plan. Others can easily be developed as attractively at a moderate cost.



PLANTING PLAN FOR MODEST HOME

FLOWERING SHRUBS



JAPANESE BARBERRY

Shrubs form the backbone of every successful home grounds planting. They lend a softening beauty to the harsh lines of foundation; they outline the property and secure a measure of seclusion; they frame and accentuate beauty spots you wish to emphasize and screen out unsightly views. Shrubs, with attractive flowers and fruits

add the touch of color so needed, and attract songsters so valuable in keeping down insect pests.

The shrubs listed in our catalog include most varieties hardy in the middle west. The figures following the name indicate the size the shrub usually attains at maturity under average conditions.

ARALIA

Aralia Pentaphyllum (Five-leaved Aralia) 6-8 ft. Upright habit of growth, good foliage. Thrives in any soil. For screen planting.

ARONIA

Aronia Melancarpa (Black Choke Berry) 4-5 ft. Particularly good for border or group plantings because of its bright red berries in summer and red leaves in Autumn. Endures shade and moisture.

BERBERIS

Berberis Atropurpurea (Red Barberry) 3-4 ft. This new barberry is very much in demand and popular for accent in garden or shrub plantings. Similar in habit of growth to the Japanese Barberry, but has brilliant red foliage all summer. Enjoys the full sun.

Berberis Minor (Box Barberry). A compact little plant which can be kept a few inches high for many years. A cheap substitute for Boxwood.

Berberis Thunbergi (Japanese Barberry) 3-4 ft. One of the best known, most widely used dwarf shrubs. Particularly liked for its bright coloring in Autumn and the red berries that remain on the plants all winter, adding a charm and cheerful color to your home grounds. Graceful, spreading in habit. For hedges, border planting in front of taller shrubs and groups.

BUDDLEI

Buddlei Magnifica (Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac) 4-6 ft. Blooms from July until frost. Graceful and spreading in habit. Covered with plumes of violet colored flowers. Fragrant and attractive to butterflies. Perennial in habit, freezing back to the ground each winter, but grows from 4-6 feet each season.

ILE De FRANCE

Same as Magnifica except Rich Purple color.



BUTTERFLY
BUSH

BUDDLEI



DEUTZIA

CARAGANA

Caragana Siberica (Siberian Pea Tree) 6-8 ft. Upright, bushy growing shrub, with silvery foliage. Blossoms yellow in May, followed by small seed pods like peas. For tall background or clumps where space is limited.

CORNUS

Cornus (Dogwood). The Dogwoods are many in variety and are used for border, group, background and screen planting. Will grow to an ultimate height of 6-8 feet. Their secret charm and importance in landscape development lies, not in blossom, but in the compact, bushy habit of growth, the firm, graceful foliage and the beautiful winter bark coloring which is found in so few garden shrubs.

Cornus Elegantissima (Variegated Dogwood) Medium bushy growing shrub with yellow and green variegated foliage. Ideal for accent planting.

Cornus Lutea (Yellow Barked Dogwood). Light green foliage. Bark beautiful bright yellow in winter.

Cornus Paniculata (Grey Dogwood) 5-7 ft. Upright habit of growth, gray bark. Produces clusters of creamy white berries on red stems on which the birds feed in winter.

Cornus Siberica (Scarlet Dogwood) 6-8 ft. The brightest red-colored bark of them all. Compact and bushy. The bright red bark adds much to the charm of the garden in winter.

COTONEASTER

Cotoneaster Acutifolia (Quinceberry) 4-6 ft. Very dense and upright habit. Smooth, glossy, dark green leaves. White flowers in June. Showy red berries, borne along the stems in summer. Good for group plantings and tall hedges. Stands shearing.

CYDONIA

Cydonia Japonica (Japanese Quince) 6-8 ft. One of the most attractive spring flowering shrubs. Large, showy, orange and scarlet flowers as the leaves come out. Glossy green foliage. Upright grower. For mass and accent planting.

DEUTZIA

Deutzia Gracilis (Slender Deutzia) 1½-2½ ft. Dwarf, compact and dense. Flowers, white, in profusion in small racemes on the branches. Best in sheltered places for low border planting in front of taller shrubs.

Deutzia Lemoinei (Lemoine's Deutzia) 4-5 ft. Spreading and upright habit. Flowers large feathery clusters along the stems in June. Leaves narrow, slightly drooping. Best for specimen plants or in low group plantings.

Deutzia Pride of Rochester, 6-8 ft. Straight, up-right growth. Leaves similar to Mock Orange but more pointed. Blossoms feathery white along entire stems, in June and July. Ideal for back-ground or group planting in sheltered places.

Eleagnus Angustifolia (Russian Olive) 15 ft. or more. Small shrubby tree when grown alone. Brownish gray bark. Silver gray leaves. Fruit ornamental olive green, turning to purple. Ideal for accent in border planting, thicket or back ground. Very attractive.



COTONEASTER

EUONYMOUS

This shrub has been given many names. Some call it Wahoo, others Strawberry Tree, Burning Bush and Fire Tree. All these names originate from the bright red fruit and bright fall coloring.

Euonymus Alatus (Winged or Cork-bark Euonymus) 6-8 ft. Upright in growth. Smooth, long, green leaves. Bark unusually corky. Berries bright red in Autumn, opening a bright orange. Very attractive.

Euonymus Americanus (Burning Bush) 8-10 ft. Smooth bark; large, glossy leaves; small white flowers followed by red berries, opening scarlet in Autumn. Very heavily berried. Ideal for tall specimen plant or high background.

Euonymus Europeus (European Burning Bush) Tall slender shrub of tree-like habit. Foliage turns bright red in Autumn. After foliage is gone, the long stemmed bright pink fruits hang like tiny Xmas tree ornaments all over the bush.

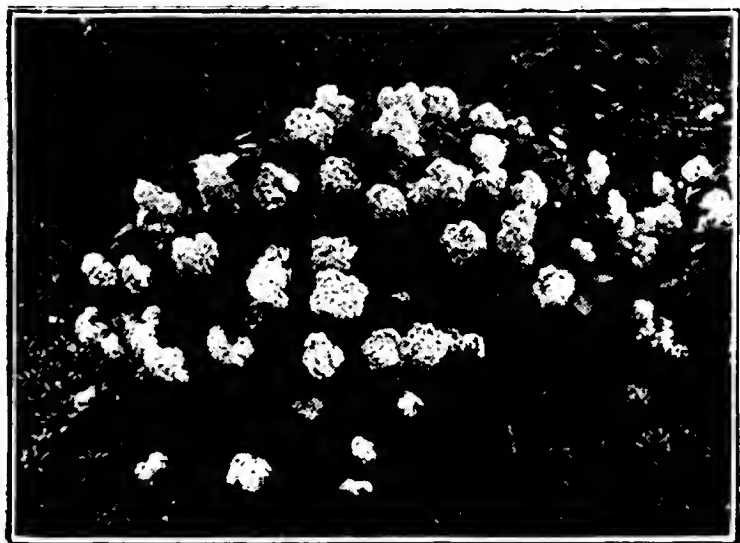
Euonymus Radicans Vegetis (Evergreen Euonymus) Low-growing shrubby plant with thick, bright green leaves. Foliage stays on all winter. Berries bright coral red. Very attractive shrub for foundation planting.

Exochorda Grandiflora (Pearl Bush) A flowering, bushy shrub. Grows about 9 to 10 feet high. Has large clusters of glistening white flowers, followed by clusters of seed pods resembling pearls.

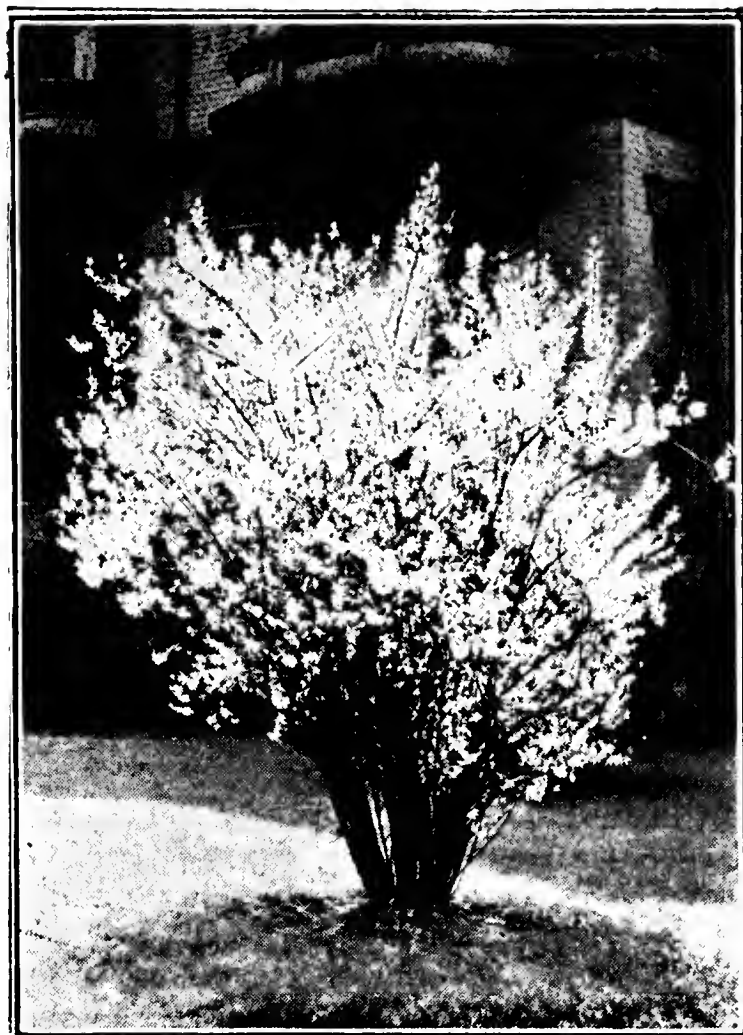
FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)

The earliest of all shrubs to bloom in the spring. Covered with bright yellow flowers before the leaves come out. The leaves are long, oval-shaped, glossy green, and hold up well all summer.

Forsythia Intermedia, 5-6 ft. Medium growing, very profuse bloomer. For grouping in border planting.



HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS
SNOWBALL OR SUMMER HYDRANGEA



FORSYTHIA

Forsythia Spectabilis, Dense-flowering habit and several shades darker yellow than any variety, surpassing all in bloom and vigorous growth.

Forsythia Suspensa, 4-6 ft. Drooping. Under branches almost like a vine. Ideal for planting along fences, walls, trellises and around or in rock gardens.

HIBISCUS

Hibiscus (Althea or Rose of Sharon) 8-12 ft. Upright growing. Rose-shaped flowers in clusters along the stems like a Hollyhock, from August to October. Not absolutely hardy in northern Illinois as it sometimes freezes back to the ground. Ideal for background or specimen planting in a sheltered location. Comes in pink, blue, rose and lavender, single and double.

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea Arborescens (Hills of snow Hydrangea) 3-4 ft. Blooms in May and June, pure white, flat blossoms. Foliage large, dark, leathery green. Best in shady places.

flowering Hydrangea) 4-5 ft. Blooms in August and remains until frost. The blooms are large and panicle-shaped, borne on the new growth, opening greenish white, changing to pure white and later to bronze-pink. If cut when turning bronze they make good winter bouquets.



LIGUSTRUM

PRIVET

Ligustrum Amurense (Amoor or Hardy Northern Privet). By far the best, most widely used and satisfactory Privet for hedges. Grows upright and bushy. Dark green, glossy foliage. Very rapid grower and is absolutely hardy in all sections of the country.

Ligustrum Lodense (Lodense Privet) Dwarf, compact, dense growing shrub with dark green, glossy foliage which stays on till middle winter. Ideal low hedge, requires very little trimming.

Ligustrum Regelianum (Regel's Privet). Upright, spreading, graceful habit of growth. Matures to 4-5 ft. White blossoms in June followed by dark purple berries. Ideal for foundation planting, border or group plantings. Turns deep wine color after the first frost.

Ligustrum Vulgaris (Common Privet) Upright growing dense shrub with heavy dark green, glossy foliage, mostly used for hedges.

LONICERA

The Bush honeysuckles are considered by many the ideal shrub for landscape planting, having so many of the highly desired characteristics. They are compact, bushy and upright in growth. The leaves are dark green, smooth and come on early and stay until late Autumn. The blossoms come in June, in clusters along the stems, followed by bright red berries. Thrive in any good soil.

Lonicera Bella Albida (White Bush Honeysuckle) 6-8 ft. Upright and spreading. Best used for foundation planting or in clumps.

Lonicera Bella Chrysantha (Pink Bell-shaped Honeysuckle) 6-8 ft. Similar to Gr. Rosea but more compact. For background or group planting.

Sometimes customers come to us wanting shrubs which we do not list. We can supply any materials that are grown, but list only the varieties that we know are hardy and successful in our climate.

Lonicera Grandiflora Rosea (Pink Bush Honeysuckle) 6-8 ft. Upright and bushy. Ideal for background or group planting.

SYRINGA

Syringa Philadelphus (Mock Orange). This class of shrubs is particularly desirable for screens, groups and mass plantings where space is limited as they grow straight and upright. They are known by almost everyone as the old-fashioned "Mock Orange", because the blossoms are similar to the Orange blossom in color, shape and fragrance. The old Philadelphus Syringa is still very widely used but in many cases is being replaced by the newer varieties. Will thrive in any good soil.

PHILADELPHUS

Philadelphus Aurea (Dwarf Golden Mock Orange) Dwarf compact shrub. Bright yellow foliage. Ideal for accent work.

Philadelphus Banier, Dwarf growing compact shrub. Covered in early June with small white flowers. Fragrant and very attractive.

Philadelphus Bouquet Blanc, A small bush 3 to 4 feet high of dense habit with clusters of medium sized snowy flowers.



PHILADELPHUS

Philadelphus Coronarius (Sweet-scented Mock Orange) 6-8 ft. Blooms in June. Flowers waxy white, very fragrant. Foliage large, oval and deep green. Very good for group plantings.

Philadelphus Glacier, Low growing, pure white, very double flowers in early June. In our estimation one of the finest of the double Mock Oranges.

Philadelphus Grandiflora (Large-flowered Mock Orange) 8-10 ft. Blooms in June. This is the old-fashioned Mock Orange. Large flowers. Upright. Ideal for clump or background planting.

Philadelphus Lemoine (Lemoine's Mock Orange) 3-4 ft. This is the dwarf Mock Orange. Similar in habit of growth and blossom to the larger varieties, but dwarfed. Very free bloomer. Ideal for low groups or border planting.

Philadelphus Norma, Tall growing compact shrub. Large single white flowers.

Philadelphus Ophelia, Medium growing semi-double. Blooms late in May.

Philadelphus Pyramidalis (Pyramidal Double Mock Orange) Tall, pyramidal growing, double. Very fragrant. Ideal for group and screen.



PRUNUS JAPONICA

Philadelphus Virginalis (Double Mock Orange) 6-8 ft. One of the newer Philadelphus, vigorous grower, free bloomer, large double flowers, sweet-scented, waxy white. Sometimes single first year after transplanting. Blooms in early Spring and late Summer.

PHOTINIA

Photinia Villosa, Large shrub a good deal like a Hawthorne. Glossy foliage red berries in autumn.

POTENTILLA

Potentilla Fruticosa. 3-4 ft. An ideal shrub for border or low group planting. Not commonly found in gardens, due only to the fact that most people are not familiar with it. Narrow, grayish leaves; bright yellow blossoms, from June to September. One of the few shrubs with yellow flowers that blooms in summer, and should have a place in every garden.

Prunus Japonica (Almond—Double Flowering) 4-ft. Covered with double, rose-like flowers, just as the leaves come out. Good foliage for background for flowers, after blossoms are gone. Use for accent in border plantings. Pink and white.

Prunus Newporti (Purple leaf plum) The best of the purple leaved plums. Grows as a shrubby tree, foliage bright purple red, turning dull red in summer.

Prunus Triloba (Flowering Plum) 5-7 ft. A wonderful shrub or small tree. Blossoms double, rose pink, along the stems in clusters before the leaves appear. When in bloom this shrub is really beautiful. Best used in groups, accent in borders or specimen shrubs.

Rhamnus Frangula (Glossy Buckthorn) Upright growing shrub, glossy green leaves. Ideal for screen or backyard planting. Can be kept trimmed.

If you are having difficulty in selecting the plants you need, write to us, or call on us, telling us your requirements, and we will be glad to suggest plants to fill your needs that will serve the purpose for which they are intended. This advisory landscape service is free.



RHUS LACINIATA

RHUS

Sumacs are numerous in variety and uses. Particularly sought for the bright Autumn coloring of the foliage. Ideal for groups, clumps, background or planting in, or around rocky places.

Rhus Canadensis (Fragrant Sumac) Shrubby compact, small foliaged plant. Leaves, and bark spicy fragrant. Colors beautifully in Autumn.

Rhus Glabra (Smooth or common Sumac) 8-10 ft. Smooth shiny bark. Produces red plumes of seed in Autumn. Foliage colors nicely.

Rhus Laciniata (Cut-leaved Sumac) 6-8 ft. The lower growing Sumac. Rather spreading in habit. Deeply cut lacy foliage which turns a bright crimson in Autumn. For groups or low background and for planting around rock gardens and pools.

Rhus Rubra (Red Sumac). Similar to Glabra, more brilliant colored foliage and rougher bark.

RIBES

Ribes Alpinum (Alpine Currant) 4-5 ft. Dwarf, compact, very bushy. Small, glossy green foliage which comes out very early. A very desirable shrub for low groups, borders, foundation planting or hedges.

Ribes Aurea (Flowering Currant) 5-6 ft. The sweet, spicy-smelling shrub we all remember so well from our Grandmother's garden, again becoming very popular. Grows upright and bushy, foliage dark green, deeply edged. Blossoms in May, bright yellow, sweet, spicy-scented. Will thrive in any good soil.

R O S E S

In spite of the failures sometimes reported in growing roses, the rose still remains the Queen of flowers. The chief trouble lies in roses winter killing. This can be overcome: first — by growing strong healthy tops and roots by proper feeding during the summer; second—by covering or protecting them in the winter with a loose straw mulch.

Following is a list of the hardier varieties we grow successfully. Hardy hybrid perpetuals, producing fine cut flowers all summer.

HARDY MONTHLY BLOOMING ROSES

Heavy field grown 2 yr. old plants,

K. A. Victoria (White)

Red Radiance (Red)

Grus an Teplitz (Red)

Sensation (Deep Maroon)

Pink Radiance (Pink)

Columbia (Pink)

Lady Hillington (Yellow)

Soleil D'Or (Reddish Yellow)



ROSE

PRICE LIST AND INDEX



CLIMBING ROSES

- American Beauty Climbers** (Deep Red)
- Dorothy Perkins** (Pink Clusters of small roses)
- Excelsa** (Red Dorothy Perkins)
- Dr. Van Fleet** (Large flowering pale pink).
- Mary Wallace** (Large flowering pink)
- Paul's Scarlet** (Large flowering vivid scarlet)
- Silver Moon** (Large flowering creamy white)

BABY RAMBLERS

- These are the dwarf Baby roses that do not climb, but rather spread over the ground. Continuous bloom all summer.
- Crimson Baby Rambler** (Crimson)
 - Pink Baby Rambler** (Pink)



CRIMSON RAMBLER

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

- Rosa Rugosa Hansa** (Double red Rugosa Rose) Blooms all summer.
- Sir Thomas Lipton** (Double white Rugosa Rose)
- Rosa Hugonis** (Golden Rose of China) Yellow single rose.
- Rosa Rubrafolium** (Single pink flowers) Foliage dull red. Bushy spreading habit of growth.
- Grootendorst Rose**, Strong grower producing clusters of small double pink flowers all summer.

SAMBUCUS

This class contains shrubs best suited for shady, moist places. They are rapid growers and make ideal mass or wild plantings. The old stems should be cut out at least every two years. Used chiefly for their fragrant blossoms in spring, foliage, and the berries which attract the birds in summer.

Sambucus Acutiloba (Cut-leaved Elder) 4-6 ft. Deeply cut lacy leaves. Grows compact and graceful. Ideal for around rock gardens or corner planting.

Sambucus Aurea (Golden Elder) 6-8 ft. Bright yellow foliage.

Shrubs and trees require pruning to keep them growing properly, and sometimes they require spraying, not only to eradicate insect pests and disease, but also to prevent them. Call on us for this service. We will gladly give free estimates for this service, and assure you, we will recommend only the necessary work, and execute it properly.



SPIRAEA ANTHONY WATERER

SPIRAEA

Many people think only of the Bridal wreath as a spirea, but this class of shrubs contains many varieties of various habits of growth and various uses.

Spiraea Anthony Waterer. Dwarf compact bushy shrub. Grows from 2 to 3 ft., red paniced flowers on the ends of the new growth throughout the entire summer. Ideal for low groups, borders, low foundation and planting in front of taller shrubs. Half the old growth should be cut off each spring.

Spiraea Billardi. Upright tall grower, 4 to 6 ft. Leaves long and narrow. Blossoms bright pink, compact feathery plumes on the end of the stems. Blooms in July and August. Ideal for background, along a garage or fence, or group planting.

Spiraea Douglassi. Rather dwarf shrub, maturing to 3 to 4 ft. Bushy, compact and upright grower. Spikes of pink, compact, feathery flowers, in June and July. Ideal for groups, specimens or border planting.

Spiraea Froebelli. Similar to Spiraea Anthony Waterer, but taller, 3 to 4 ft. Blossoms larger and a little lighter colored. Foliage turns a brilliant red in early Autumn. Very good for foundation or group planting. Very compact.

Spiraea Opulifolia (Ninebark Spirea). The old-fashioned ninebark. Compact upright grower. Leaves light green, bark gray-brown. White flowers in clusters in May followed by red seed clusters that remain

all summer. Very widely used for screens, groups and background. Will grow from 8 to 9 ft. Thrives in any soil.

Spiraea Opulifolia Nana (Dwarf Ninebark). Grows up to 4 ft. Very compact and spreading. Leaves small, bright green. One of the best shrubs for low spreading hedges, low background, group, or clump plantings.

Spiraea Thunbergi. Dwarf, compact shrub. Matures to 2 to 3 ft. Foliage light green, feathery. Blossoms white early spring. Ideal for groups, borders, and to plant in front of taller shrubs.

Spiraea Richmensis (Pink Spirea). This is a spirea becoming very widely used. Its chief value lies in the pink feathery compact spiked blossoms that grow on long drooping stems, ideal for cutting for mixed bouquets. The shrub itself is of drooping habit, best used for foundation planting or groups.

Spiraea Sorbifolia (Ash-Leaf Spirea). One of the old-fashioned shrubs that is so well liked, but little used, principally because it is not known by name. Grows from 4 to 5 ft. high, upright, and bushes from the ground by sending shoots from the roots. Foliage light green, deeply cut; blossoms white, feathery plumes borne on the end of the stems. Ideal for rock gardens, clumps and corner plantings. Flowers are valuable for cutting for bouquets.

Spiraea Van Houttei (Bridal Wreath). This shrub needs no description. It is widely known and used as a foundation planting, group, border or specimen plant. Graceful, drooping, covered in May with white flowers.



SPIRAEA V. H.



SYMPHORICARPUS

STAPHYLEA

Staphylea Trifolia (American Bladder-nut). Interesting but not a very showy plant. Used for shrub border. Attractive white flowers are followed by large pale green hollowed fruits.

SYMPHORICARPUS

Symphoricarpus Racemosus (Snowberry). Grows from 4 to 5 ft. Similar to Coralberry, but has a wealth of small pink flowers followed by fine white berries similar to a cranberry. Does well in shade. Ideal for group or foundation planting.

Symphoricarpus Vulgaris (Coralberry). Grows from 4-5 ft., in any location, particularly in dry, well drained soil. Its beauty lies in the small dark green leaves and the berries which grow along the stems like coral and adhere all fall and winter. Compact grower; good for mass or foundation plantings.

SYRINGA

Lilacs cover a large variety of plants for various uses, various habits of growth and colors. No garden is complete without them. Their fragrant blooms in the early summer add a touch of charm to every garden. Some of the common or old fashioned lilacs are by far the easiest to grow and most fragrant, but sometimes do not bloom until several years after they have been planted. However, the Persian and budded Lilacs will almost invariably bloom the first or second year after planting. Ideal for clumps, groups, background planting or specimen. After the blooms are gone the foliage makes good background.

Syringa Japonica (Japanese Lilac). Tree-like shrub grows to about 20 feet with broad, downy foliage and large clusters of yellowish white flowers in June or July.

Syringa Josikea (Hungarian Lilac). Slender shrub about 12 feet high. Small bunches of purple flowers come into bloom at the time Common Lilacs fade.

Syringa Persica (Persian Lilac). 8-10 ft. Blooms in May. Profusion of exceptionally large, fragrant blossoms on the ends of the current year's growth. Frequently measuring from 12-18 inches in length. Generally blooms the first year after planting. Can easily be identified by its fine branches and small, pointed leaves. There is a place for one or more in every garden.

Syringa Villosa (Chinese Lilac). 8-10 ft. The true Lilac Pink, later than the other Lilacs. Upright, bushy. Leaves long, leathery, light green. Good for background planting and very desirable.

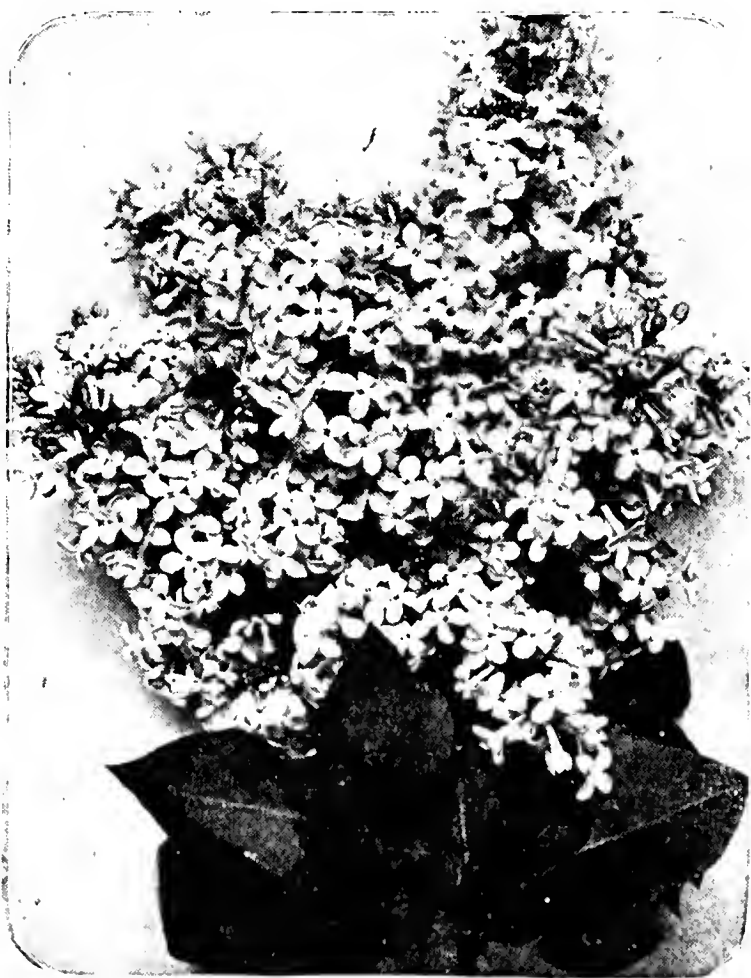
Syringa Vulgaris (Lilac, Common). 6-8 ft. Blooms in April. The old-fashioned variety so familiar in our Grandmother's garden. Upright and bushy. Purple and white. Best used for screen, hedges, clumps or specimen planting.

Syringa Hybrids (Hybrid French Lilacs). **Marie Lemoine** (Double White). Fragrant, very faithful bloomer.

Ludwig Spaeth (Single Red). Well known single variety. Large narrow clusters of dull purple flowers.

Pres. Grevy (Double Blue). Soft blue violet flowers in large pyramidal clusters. **Alphonse La Valle** (Double Violet). Pyramidal clusters of medium sized double flowers.

Chas. X (Single Reddish Purple). Single reddish purple flowers in long sprays. Free blooming.



JAPANESE LILAC

TAMARIX

Tamarix (Feather Tree). This shrub should be in a class by itself. Grows from 6 to 10 ft. tall. Has red bark; fine feathery, blue-green foliage; bright, coral-pink plume flowers from June to August. Ideal for groups, background or around rock gardens.

VIBURNUM

This class of shrubs contains many varieties for many uses, from dwarfs to the real tall plants. Foliage colors bright crimson in early Autumn.

Viburnum Dentatum (Arrow Wood). Grows to 10 or 12 ft., upright. Flowers creamy white, in May and June, followed by clusters of blue-black berries. Foliage colors nicely in fall. Best for background or clumps.

Viburnum Lantana. Grows from 8 to 10 ft., upright, with soft lantana-like leaves. Blossoms in May followed by berries that turn blue-black as they ripen. Ideal for tall clumps or background planting.

Viburnum Lentago (Sheep Berry). Upright and compact. Flowers inconspicuous, followed by black berries in clusters in summer. Foliage turns brightest crimson in fall. Very good for screen or background when space is limited.

Viburnum Opulus Americana (Highbush Cranberry). Grows to 10 ft. Foliage large, irregular, dark green. Flowers white, inconspicuous, but very fragrant,



SNOWBALL



WEIGELIA

in May, followed by large clusters of bright red berries, which remain all winter. The best plant for natural planting in clumps, background or screen.

Viburnum Opulus Nana (Dwarf Cranberry). Very dwarf, compact shrub from 18-24 in. at maturity. Dark green leaves, small red berries.

Viburnum Sterile (Snowball). The old-fashioned snowball. Grows from 8 to 10 ft. and produces a wealth of large, white, ball-like flowers in May.

WEIGELIA

Weigelia Eva Rathke (Red Weigelia). Grows from 3 to 4 ft. Blossoms crimson, bell-shaped, along stems in June. Smaller than other Weigelias, spreading in growth. Will thrive in light soil where partially sheltered. Good for group planting in borders.

Weigelia Floribunda (Crimson Weigelia). The hardiest of the red Weigelias. Tall upright growing producing deep crimson flowers from Spring until fall.

Weigelia Rosea (Pink Weigelia). Taller and more bushy than Eva Rathke, also more hardy. Blossoms pink. Good for group or background planting.

VINES

Nothing can take the place of vines for a cool, inviting, homelike atmosphere. They not only fill places too small for other plants but with their rambling growth over wall and tree, tie in the house with its setting in pleasing manner. Aside from their attractive foliage, many vines produce a profusion of colored flowers which add to the beauty of the home picture.

Ampelopsis Engelmanni (Englemans Ivy). Clings to any firm, rough surface—not good for smooth brick or stone. Turns crimson in Autumn. Leaves three-lobed and glossy.

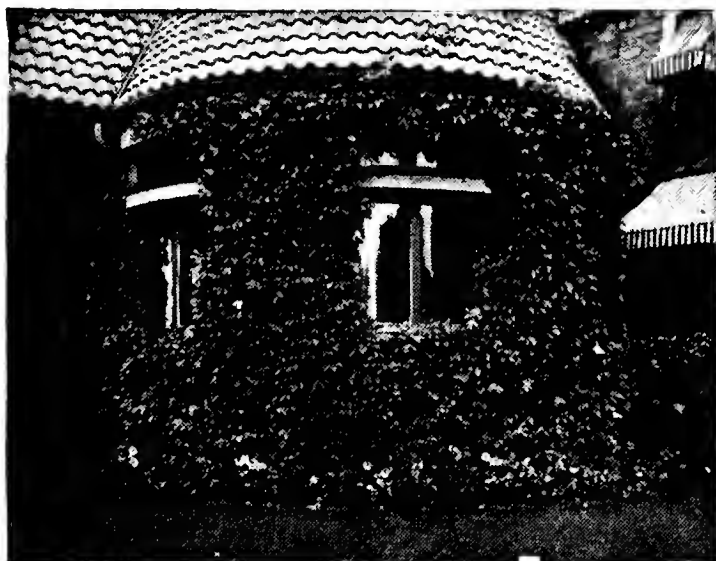
Ampelopsis Quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). Good vine for trellis, trees, stumps or frame work. Larger leaves than the Englemanni.

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston Ivy). A rapid grower that clings to any hard surface—brick, stone or concrete. Small foliage.

Celastrus Scandens (Bitter Sweet) Very hardy climbers, dense glossy foliage. Orange yellow berries in Autumn.



WISTERIA



BOSTON IVY
AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII

CLEMATIS

Clematis Paniculata (Star Clematis or Virgin's Bower). Beautiful climber with glossy dark green leaves. Sweet-scented, star-shaped white flowers in profusion in August and September. Fine for trellises.

French Clematis. This is the large-flowering variety. Grows more slowly and is more difficult to get started, but very well worth the time and effort.

Jackmannii (Purple), **Henryi** (White),

LONICERA

Lonicera Halleana (Hall's Honeysuckle). Small, dark green leaves, with the yellow fragrant flowers in August and September. Very good trellis cover.

Lonicera Sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). Free grower, smooth round leaves, scarlet trumpet flowers in July and August. Very hardy.

MATRIMONY VINE

Lycium Chinense (Matrimony Vine). Shrubby vine, best for low trellis or covering banks. Good dense foliage with lavender flowers in June, followed by red berries.

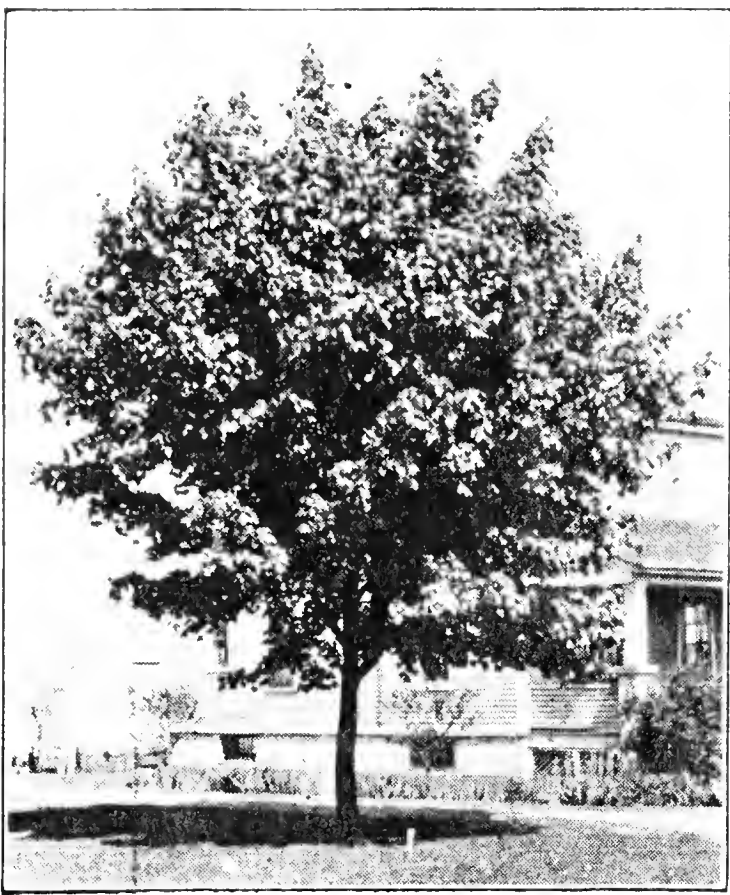
BIGNONIA

Trumpet Vine (*Bignonia Radicans*). Widespread arching branches covered with tropical-looking foliage and adorned from midsummer on with gorgeous scarlet trumpet shaped flowers of heavy, leathery texture.

WISTERIA

Wisteria Frutescens (American Wisteria) The well known vine of the south with long tendrils of very fragrant lilac blossoms in June. Fine for arches or lattice work.

SHADE



NORWAY MAPLE

Trees are measured by height up to a certain size, after that they are measured by caliper which means the thickness of the trunk taken 6 inches above the ground.

Acer Dasycarpum (Silver or Soft Maple). 40-50 ft. Very free rapid grower. Spreading head. Desirable for quick shade. As it matures, must be properly pruned to develop a strong framework.

Acer Platanoides (Norway Maple). 30-40 ft. Rather slow growing. Rounding head. One of the best long-lived shade trees, giving dense shade.

Acer Schwedleri (Schwedler's Red Maple). Slow growing, very compact bushy top. Leaves bright red changing to bronze green. Very ornamental and hardy.

Ailanthus Glandulosa (Tree of Heaven). Rapid grower, generally straight, with few branches. Very ornamental. Long, compound leaves.

Betula Alba (American White Birch).

Reasonably rapid growing tree. Matures from 25 to 35 feet. Bark snow white on the older trees. While younger trees have a reddish bark. Very attractive for shade and accent in the home grounds.

Betula Pendula Laciniata (Cut-Leaf Weeping Birch). Very graceful. Cut-leaf foliage. Bark on trunk turns white.

CERCIS

Cercis Canadensis (American Red Bud). Shrubby growing tree 18 to 20 feet high. Blossoms early before leaves appear. Mauve pink. Leaves oblong, medium size, light green. Excellent for accent in background planting.

CATALPA

Catalpa Bungei (Umbrella Tree). Head budded on straight stems. Grows in a round symmetrical head like a huge umbrella. Desirable for ornamental use.

Catalpa Speciosa (Common Catalpa). Large spreading tree with large light green leaves. Flowers in June, large white panicles of sweet scented blooms. Ideal for quick shade.



CATALPA BUNGEI

T R E E S

Crataegus Coccinea (Thicket Hawthorne). 10-12 ft. A shrubby growing tree. White flowers in spring followed by small red fruit.

Crataegus Crus Galli (Glossy Hawthorne). Shrubby growing tree 12 to 15 feet high. Heavy, glossy, green foliage. Useful for clumps or accent planting.

Crataegus Mollis (Downy Hawthorne). A sturdy little tree nearly 30 feet high. Wide Maple-like foliage, clusters of flowers. Brilliant scarlet fruit.

ELEAGNUS

Eleagnus Angustifolia (Russian Olive). 15 feet or more high. Small shrubby tree when grown alone. Brownish gray bark. Silver gray leaves. Fruit ornamental olive green turning to purple. Ideal for accent in border planting thicket or back ground. Very attractive.



SORBUS



BETULA PENDULA

Fraxinus Americanus (White Ash). Large spreading smooth barked rapid growing tree. Ideal for street planting.

GLEDITSIA

Gleditsia Tricanthos (Honeylocust). Broad headed spiny trees with feathery foliage. Ordinarily small bushy tree valued for its foliage effect. Good for city street planting, accent and shade.

LIRIODENDRON

Liriodendron (Tulip Tree). Tall growing, broad, well shaped tree. Blossoms tulip-like green or yellow in early Spring. Foliage is large lobed, turns yellow in Autumn.

Malus Bechteli (Bechtel's Flowering Crab Double). Small growing tree, producing a profusion of double soft pink flowers in spring.

Malus loeninsis (Wild Flowering Crab). 10-15 ft. A shrubby tree, pink single flowers in May followed by small fruits. Very attractive in bloom.

We can supply nut trees in various sizes, if you will write us for varieties and prices.

PLANTANUS

Plantanus Occidentalis (Sycamore Tree). Tall growing, spreading tree, with broad coarse foliage. Rapid growing and long life. Endures smoke and dust. Ideal for city planting.

POPULUS

Populus Nigra Italica (Lombardy Poplar). 35-40 ft. Tall, slender tree; small leaves. Top spread of tree to four feet. Ideal for accent work in landscape planting or for boundary line. Rapid growing.

Populus Bolleana (Bolleana Poplar). Similar in growth to Lombardy Poplar. A little more spreading in habit and longer-lived. Bark and foliage silver gray. Ideal for accent, screen and background planting.

SALIX

Salix Babylonica (Weeping Willow). Graceful drooping tree with long narrow leaves. Thrives in any soil. Good for background or screen.



MALUS IOENINSIS

Salix Discolor (Pussy Willow). Small tree of attractive foliage. Upright and bushy. Particularly liked for cutting the branches in early spring when the silver buds open.

SORBUS

Sorbus Aucuparia (Mountain Ash). A very ornamental shade tree, not very fast grower. Foliage good green with cut edges. Produces great clusters of bright red berries. Upright compact grower.



POPLARS SERVE AS SCREEN



AN AVENUE OF ELMS

ULMUS

Ulmus Americana (American Elm). This is by far the most popular tree for permanent shade and street planting. Grows fan-shaped and is free from most pests and disease.

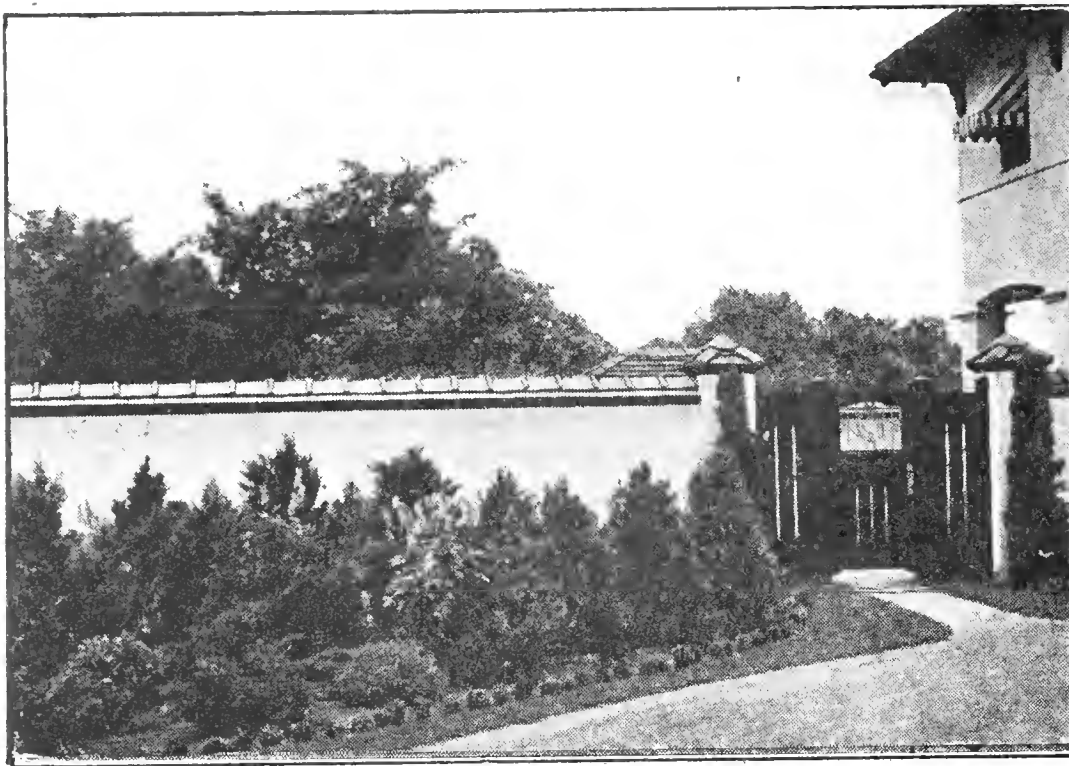
Ulmus Moline (Moline Elm). Compact upright growing tree. Smooth bark. Is unsurpassed for lawn or street planting.

Ulmus Parvifolia (Chinese Elm). The most rapid growing of the Elms. Resistant to disease and wind. Broad spreading top. Ideal for shade or background planting.



CHINESE ELMS

When planting shade trees, bear in mind that trees planted now will probably stand for decades and possibly even centuries. The large shade trees we so much enjoy now, in the hot summer days and whose sturdy boughs shield us from the onslaught of winter winds and storms, were probably planted by the hands of people who long ago were thoughtful of our comforts. Plant trees now, and care for them properly, to enjoy them in the latter restful years.



EVER- GREENS

EVERGREEN PLANTING

When you plant evergreens, you plant for year-round beauty. The bleak winter snows, are rendered interesting if a group of evergreens is in the planting. In summer, too, the sighing of gentle breezes through rippling needles, gives restful and lazy music.

Our evergreens are well-shaped, carefully grown and free from disease. The larger sizes are dug with ample ball of earth and burlapped to hold the soil around the rootlets.

The best time to plant evergreens is in spring, from the time the ground thaws until June first. Fall, too, offers a good season for evergreen planting, from about the middle of September until freezing weather prevents planting.

Unless specified all evergreens are dug with a solid ball of earth and burlapped.

THUYA

Thuya— Biota Orientalis (Chinese Arbor Vitae). Pyramidal in habit. Bright green foliage. Good for entrance plantings.

Thuya Globosa (Globe Arbor Vitae). Round, compact growing. Dwarf. Best used in front of taller evergreens.

Thuya Occidentalis (American Arbor Vitae). Upright bushy tree suitable for almost any soil or location. Light green flat foliage.

Thuya Occidentalis Aurea (Golden Arbor Vitae). Bright yellow foliage. Holds color all year. Good for accent.

Thuya Pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arbor Vitae). Same foliage as the American Arbor Vitae, but darker green. Pyramidal and compact. For planting at entrances.



THUYA PYRAMIDALIS

JUNIPER

The Junipers are best known as Cedars. They will grow better under adverse conditions, such as confinement or smoke than any of the other Evergreens.

Juniperus cannarti (Cannart Redcedar). Bushy, upright growing evergreen. Ideal for accenting entrances or adding height to plantings.

Juniperus communis depressa (Canadian Juniper). A rapid growing, low, spreading evergreen. Silvery cast to foliage, turning to bronze in Autumn.

Juniperus Chinensis (Chinese Juniper). Shrubby upright growing tree 30 to 40 feet high with gray green foliage.

Juniperus Chinensis Stricta (Spiney Greek Juniper). Compact needle-like tree with gray-green foliage. Useful for formal accents and frequently used in window boxes, tubs or pots.

Juniperus Glauca (Silver Redcedar). A very highly silver colored, spreading, upright evergreen. Widely used for accent work in group plantings and for specimens.

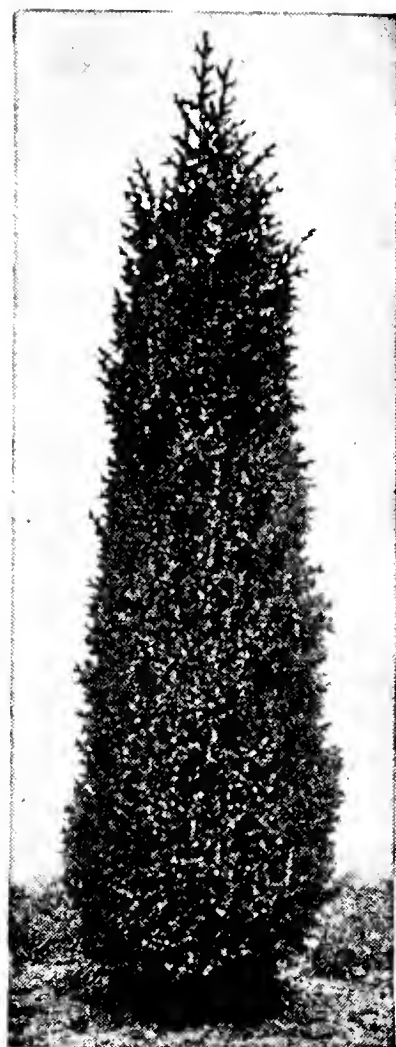
Juniperus Hibernica (Irish Juniper). Slender, spire-like column 7 to 8 feet high. Dark blue green foliage.



JUNIPERUS SABINA

LAWN SEED

Due to the ever changing prices and various quality of grass seed, we do not list prices, but you may rest assured, we sell only the best, as we use in making lawns for our customers. Good seed is the cheapest because the cost of seed represents only a small part of the cost of a lawn.



JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS

Juniperus Pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper). The well known bushy, spreading Juniper, with silver green foliage. Very widely used for foundation and group plantings.

Juniperus Sabina (Savin Juniper). Low growing, spreading Juniper; dark green foliage. Ideal for foundation and group.

Juniperus scopulorum (Silver Juniper). Very pyramidal compact grower. Bright silver foliage.

Juniperus virginiana (Redcedar). Pyramidal, compact growing; bluish green foliage turning bronze in Autumn. Keeps a cone shape as it matures.

Juniperus Andorra (Andorra Juniper). Rapid growing dwarf spreading Juniper. Foliage rich bright green in summer changing to purple bronze in the winter. Very hardy and ideal where a low spreading tree is needed.

Juniperus Tamaricifolia (Tamaricifolia Juniper). A flat widespreading ground cover of soft, feathery texture. Splendid color during winter.

Abies Concolor (Concolor Fir). Very good upright grower suitable for specimens or group plantings. Blue-green color. Rivals the Colorado Blue Spruce in effect.

Pseudotsuga douglasi (Douglas Fir). Upright grower; light green foliage. Useful for group or specimen planting.

PINUS

The pines thrive in almost any soil or location, but prefer a well drained soil. Rapid growing.

Pinus mughus (Mugho Pine.) Best known and most widely used of all evergreens for low plantings. Grows very bushy, compact and low. Ideal for low groups in front of taller Evergreens or for around low doorsteps.

Pinus Nigra (Austrian Pine). Long dark green needles and widely spreading branches, turned up at the tips. Quick growing tree.

Pinus Ponderosa (Ponderosa Pine). Massive rugged growing long needle pine. Ideal for shelter or wind break planting.



PICEA PUNGENS GLAUCA



PINUS MUGHUS

Pinus strobus (White Pine). Stately, bushy grower. Needles very fine and soft looking. Ideal for clumps or specimen planting.

Pinus Sylvestris (Scotch Pine). Spreading, upright grower. Long, light green needles.

PICEA

Picea Canadensis Alba (White Spruce). Tall blue green tree. Grows to 50 or 60 feet high, and grows into a mass of silvery green. Ideal for clumps or specimen planting.

Picea canadensis albertiana (Black Hills Spruce). Similar to the Norway spruce but more compact. Bluish green foliage.

Picea excelsa (Norway Spruce). This tree is generally referred to as the Christmas tree. Upright and bushy. Branches made up of small needles on pronged stems.

Picea Pungens (Colorado Green Spruce). These are Colorado Blue Spruce that have a dull green color in place of blue. From a large lot of Colorado Spruce, only a small percentage are blue, the rest are classed as Colorado Green and sold at a much lower price. Ideal for groups or specimen planting.

Picea pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). The beauty of the Blue Spruce is its lovely, steel-blue foliage. Striking for accent use or a specimen. Blue selected specimens.

Taxus Cuspidata (Japanese Yew). Dwarf shrubby growing evergreen. Deep green foliage of soft flat needles.

**SMALL TRANSPLANTED
EVERGREENS**

Many people prefer to buy small Evergreens and plant them out into their gardens and let them grow or use them for rock gardens. We have a fine lot of these transplanted evergreens that can be handled without a ball of earth at

These include the most popular of the Arbor Vitaes, Junipers and Pines.

We have a popular lot of American Arbor Vitaes,

FERTILIZERS

No soil contains all the essentials for strong plant growth, unless it is enriched each year with the proper fertilizer. We carry a good assortment of the better fertilizers such as—Vigoro, Sheep Manure, Bone Meal and other standard brands. Prices subject to market fluctuations. Write us for current prices.

PEAT MOSS

Gardeners and home owners throughout the country are becoming aware of the wonderful value and important part that Peat Moss plays in successful gardens and lawns. Peat Moss makes poor soil good and good soil better. A generous mulching over perennial beds holds the moisture, controls soil temperature, and keeps out the weeds. Worked into a heavy

VISIT OUR NURSERIES

Selecting plant materials personally is always the best way to buy trees and shrubs. Our nursery is conveniently located on Hwy. U. S. 34 between Chicago and Aurora, Ill., one mile east of Aurora. We'd like to have you visit us any time you can. You will enjoy visiting us in winter time, when our Greenhouses are abundantly filled with choice blooming plants and cut flowers. In the Spring we supply thousands of plants for window boxes, gardens, home grounds and cemeteries. You are welcome—anytime.

soil, it aids bacterial action and loosens the soil. A new lawn mulched with Peat Moss is the best insurance against failure. There are many brands and varieties of Peat Moss, but we offer for sale what we have found to be the most successful in our years of using it. Pioneer German Peat Moss, per bushel **40c**; ½ bale **\$2.00**; bale **\$3.95**.. These are the large 22 bushel bales. Prices are subject to change.

Gladiolus (Gladiola). One of the most versatile of flowers. Plant a few of these in your garden each spring, so you may enjoy graceful, sturdy blooms in summer, when other flowers are so scarce. Plant in a good, rich, well-drained, garden soil, and you will be rewarded many folds. Choicest varieties, assorted colors, and named varieties.



ENTRANCE PLANTING OF EVERGREENS



AQUILEGIA

ACHILLEA

Achillea (The Pearl). Pearly white, small clusters of bloom in June and July.

Achillea Rubra (Magenta Red) Panicle blooms in early summer.

AQUILEGIA

Aquilegia Chrysantha (Yellow Columbine).

Aquilegia Coerulea (Blue Columbine)

Aquilegia Rosea (Pink Columbine)

Aquilegia (Long spurred) Mixed shades.

Aquilegia Alba (Silvery white)

ARABIS

Arabis Alpinus (Alpine Pine Crest). White, very fragrant, desirable rock plant.

ALYSSUM

Alyssum Saxatile (Hardy Alyssum). Yellow, early in spring. Very good rock plant.

ANCHUSA

Anchusa Italica (Anchusa). Tall rapid grower, showered with lavender blue flowers in June and July.

BOLTONIA

Boltonia Asteroides (Fall Aster). Tall, white flowering clusters in July and August. Ideal for background.

Boltonia Latisquama (Lavender Fall Aster).

PERENNIALS

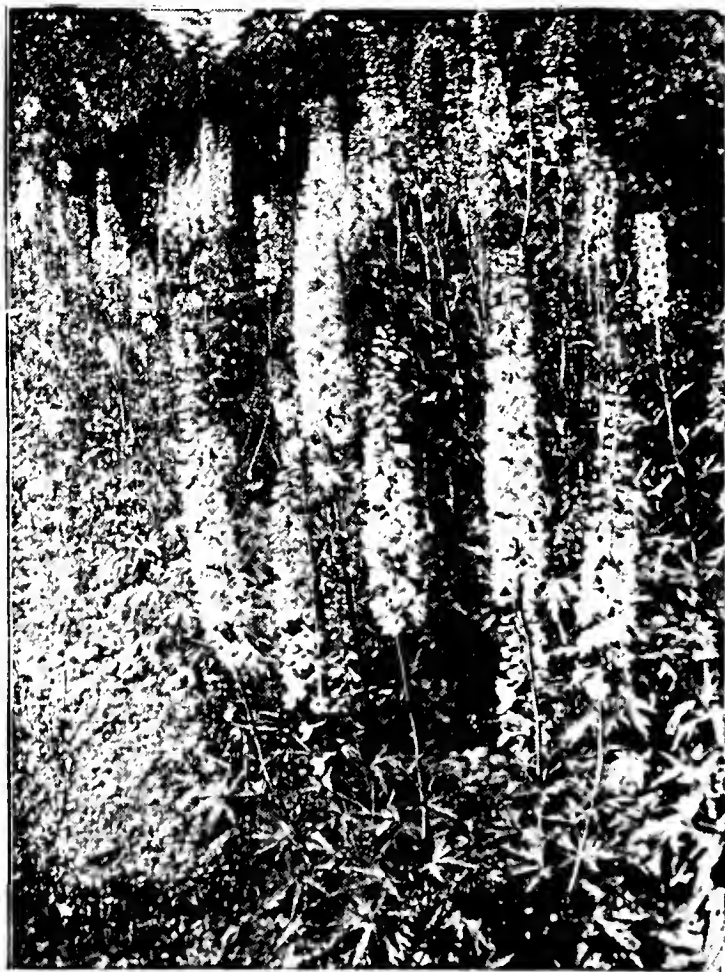
Regardless of how small or how large your garden may be, there is always room for a few perennials. No garden is complete without them, each year they grow larger and better than the year before. Following is a list of some of the leading kinds to which we add each year.

Perennials once planted are a constant joy to the gardener as they require little care and will bloom from early spring until frost.

CAMPANULA

Campanula Medium (Canterbury Bell). This is not a hardy perennial, it is biennial, grown one year in the Nursery and planted out into the Garden in fall or early spring where it blooms the first year after planting and then dies. Grows about 2½-3 feet, showered with bell shaped flowers on the ends of the stems. Flowers about 2½ inches across. Rose, white and blue.

Campanula Persicifolia (Hardy Canterbury Bell).



DELPHINIUM

CARNATION

Carnations (Hardy). Good size blooms of fine firm texture, bloom well in any good garden soil. Pink and Red.

CERASTIUM

Cerastium Tomentosum (Snow in Summer). Silver gray foliage, covered with small white flowers in June. Dwarf growing, ideal for ground cover and rock gardens.

CENTAUREA

Centaurea Montana (Bachelor Button). Medium height, blue, in June, sometimes blooms a second time in late summer.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Chrysanthemums. Hardy, bloom in late Autumn, often after snow. All standard hardy varieties and colors.

COREOPSIS

Coreopsis (Tickseed). Bright yellow.

LARKSPUR

Delphinium (Perennial Larkspur). Finds a place in every garden. The tall spikes of bloom not only add grace and charm to your garden, but are ideal for cut flowers. If the tops are all cut after blooming they will bloom again.

Belladonna (Light Blue).

Bellamosum (Dark Blue).

Gold Medal Hybrids (Shades of blue and purple).

Wrexham Hybrids (Shades of blue—tall). Extra large 3 yr. clumps of delphinium,

SWEET WILLIAM

Dianthus (Sweet William). Mixed Colors.
Dianthus (Sweet William). Newport Pink. (Delicate Pink).



DIANTHUS

PINKS

Dianthus Plumarius (Hardy Pinks). Mixed Shades. Similar to Hardy Carnation with finer foliage and single flowers.

Maiden Pink. Low growing, fine foliage, covered with bright pink flowers all summer.

Digitalis (Foxglove). These are biennial, the same as canterbury bells. Mixed colors.

ECHINOPS

Echinops Rito (Globe Thistle). Steel blue flowers. Ideal for drying for winter bouquets.



A PERENNIAL GARDEN

Gaillardia Grandiflora (Blanket Flower). Bright yellow petals, dark maroon center. Blooms all summer.

GYPSOPHILA

Gypsophila Paniculata (Baby's Breath). Tall, fine white feathery flowers with lavender cast, fine for bouquets.

Gypsophila Bristol Fairy (Double Baby's Breath). Ideal for bouquets with other flowers.

Heuchera (Coral Bell). Low growing plant with spikes of coral pink, bell shaped flowers.

LILIUM

Hemerocalis (Day Lily).

Kwanso (Tall Copper Red). Blooms July and August.

Thunbergii (Tall Yellow). Very fragrant blooms June and July.

Rubra (Tall Reddish Bronze). Blooms in June.

Lilium Flava (Yellow Day Lily). Bright Yellow.

Lilium Regals (Regal Lily). Large white lily, like the Easter lily. Blooms in June. Very fragrant.

Lilium Tenuifolium. A dwarf lily blooming in May. Bright red. per dozen.

HESPERIS

Hesperis. Plants grow vigorously 2 to 4 feet high, producing heads of lavender-pink flowers in May or June.



DOUBLE GYPSOPHILA



PAPAVER ORIENTALE

LATHYRUS

Lathyrus (Hardy Sweet Peas). Very hardy clusters of pink and shades of blue and rose—ideal for planting along fences.

LUPINUS

Lupinus. 3 foot perennials with thick palmate foliage and long spikes of clear pea-like flowers. Comes in blue, white and pink.

LYCHNIS

Lychnis Chalcedonica (Lamp Flower). Bright scarlet flowers on top of stems in July and August, very showy.

LYTHRUM

Lythrum Rosea (Rosy Loose Strife). Tall upright growing, thrives in any soil. Flowers along stem, bright rose.

MYOSOTIS

Myosotis (Forget-me-not). Blue and pink.

PAPAVER

Papaver Orientale (Oriental Poppy). Bright Crimson and red.

Papaver Nudica (Iceland Poppy). All shades from white to orange. Dwarf growing, free blooming.

PHYSALLIS

Physallis Francheti (Chinese Lantern plant).

Physostegia (False Dragon). Shadings of pink and blue. Flowers along upright stems in June and July.

PLATYCODON

Platycodon (Japanese Balloon Flower). Flowers blue or white, dainty.

PYRETHRUM

Pyrethrum Uliginosum (Fall Daisy). Tall white.

Pyrethrum Rosea (Painted Daisy). Single daisy size of the shasta daisy, shades of pink and red. Foliage finely cut. We also have them semi-double.

RUDBECKIA

Rudbeckia Purpurea (Purple cone flower). Thrifty grower, large purple daisy-like flowers in June and July. Fine for mixed bouquets and attractive as a garden flower.

Rudbeckia Laciniata (Golden Glow). Tall vigorous grower, lacy leaves, yellow tufted flowers in June and July.

SHASTA DAISY

Shasta Daisy (Alaska). Very large white flowers in June and July and sometimes later. Fine cut flowers.

Shasta Daisy (Conqueror). Large flowering tall growing free blooming hardy Shasta Daisy.

Shasta Daisy Elder Superior to Alaska. Hardier and with more compact flowers.

SCABIOSA

Scabiosa Japonica (Hardy Scabiosa). Blossoms in late summer. Deep blue.

SALVIA

Salvia Protens (Hardy Blue Salvia). Deep blue, blooms from early spring till frost.



SHASTA DAISY

STATICE

Statice Latifolia (Sea Lavender). Produces a fine spray of delicate lavender feathery flowers. Fine for bouquets or to cut and dry for winter use.

SEDUM

Sedum (Stonecrop). Widely used for bedding or rock gardens. Will grow almost any place but best suited to a well drained soil.

Sedum Brilliant Tall, bright red.

Sedum Spectabilis. Tall, pink.

Sedum Ewersi. Dwarf, pink.

Sedum Acre. Very dwarf, yellow. Ideal ground cover.

Sedum Kamtchaticum. Dwarf, yellow.

Sedum Stolonifera Album. Dwarf, white.

Sedum Sieboldii. Dwarf rose pink.

VERONICA

Veronica Spicata (Spiked Speedwell). Blue Jay Flower.

VIOLA

Viola (Hardy Violets). Mixed shades of violet, yellow and bronze. Bloom all summer. Ideal for rockeries.

YUCCA

Yucca Filamentosa (Adam's Needle). Long strap shaped woody leaves like those of an iris. Produces a tall 6 to 7 foot spike crowned with a cluster of yellowish white flowers which look like tulips upside down.

PHLOX

per dozen.

Aegir (Pale Pink).

Prof. Virchow (Bright Carmine).

Rosenberg (Reddish Violet).

Fernand Cortez (Bright Crimson).

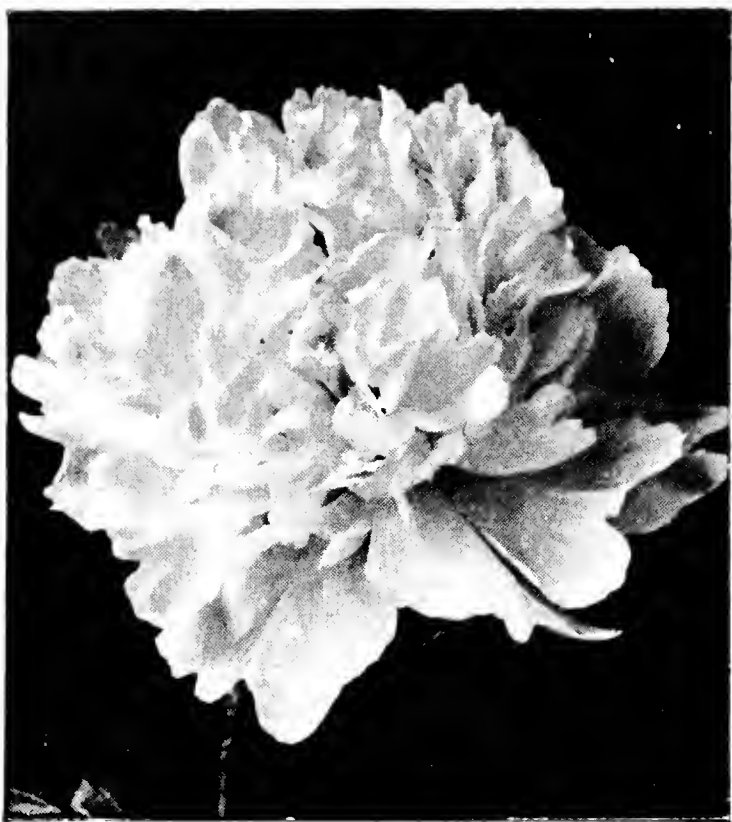
Thor (Salmon Pink).

Mrs. Jenkins (Pure White).

Independence (White).

Bridesmaid (White with Red Eye).

Phlox Subulata (Creeping Phlox). Pink and Lilac).



PEONY

The Peony has been called many names by different growers: Queen flower, Glory bloom, Flower of the North, etc. It deserves all of these names and many more, for no other flower blooms as faithfully and with as little care as does our "Old Friend" the peony.

Our list of peonies contains many choice varieties and we feel sure that you will find something you will want in this list.

Peony Cultural Directions.

The root division should be planted so that the crown or eyes will be between two to three inches below the ground. Plant about three feet apart each way. If planted too shallow the frost is apt to push them out of the ground.

While peonies will grow in almost any soil, it is certain that they will fully respond to good care. Use good rich garden soil and work a little well rotted manure into the soil. Use most of the fertilizer on top of soil in fall and spring. Peonies are coarse feeders, therefore the soil must be loose and porous. In preparing the soil for Peony planting, remember that you are planting for years to come, and the time and trouble taken at planting time will show in the thriftiness of plants. Give Peonies

PEONIES

good cultivation, as you should do with any flowers.

A straw or leaf mulch over the first winter is a good thing to insure against damage by frost.

There is no plant which will thrive, increasing in strength and beauty every year, with as little attention as the Peony. The third year after planting the ground will be entirely occupied and densely shaded by the foliage, so that comparatively few weeds will grow. Each Fall, after the ground has become frozen, the tops of the Peonies should be cut off about three inches above the soil, and may be thrown back upon the bed to serve as mulch during the winter time. In the Spring this mulching should be taken off.

During the seasons of extreme drought the growth of the Peony plants may be much improved and the crop of flowers largely increased in quality and size by drenching the beds thoroughly with water once or twice a week. The hose can be turned into the bed and allowed to run until the soil is saturated to the depth of twelve or fourteen inches.

We supply fine healthy 5 to 8 eye divisions. Our Peonies are all carefully inspected by the state twice each year and are certified.

Alexandria. Full, double rose type, flower of Lilac-Rose, shaded lighter at tips of petals. Early and very free bloomer. One of the older Peonies but a very desirable one. **35c each.**

Albert Crousse. Large very full blooms of soft pink. Ball shaped when fully open. Tall and erect, fragrant and very distinctive. **35c each.**

Ambrose Verschaffelt. Beautiful deep Carmine, midseason. This is one of the older Peonies, but very nice to have in your garden. **40c each.**

Augustine D'Hour. Large, medium compact flower, bomb type, dark red with silvery reflex. Tall and erect, with rich green foliage, blooms in late midseason. **45c each.**

Baroness Schroeder. One of the finest flesh-white Peonies. The color has an enchanting habit of changing from baby pink to flesh pink under certain conditions and it is almost classed as a pink peony. The rose fragrance and the wonderful substance of the flower make it a very desirable peony to plant. Late midseason. We class this as one of the finest late Whites in existence. **50c each.**

Camille Calot. Very good deep pink. Midseason. The flower is very beautifully shaped and keeps well as a cut flower. **60c each.**

Claire DuBois. Late flowering, very large globular type. A clear violet rose, tipped silvery white. Medium tall strong grower. **50c each.**

Couronne D'Or. Pure white, with bright yellow stamens arranged in a circle around the center which makes a halo and gives the flower a true "Crown of Gold." Large flat, semi-rose, all white with a few carmine-tipped petals. **50c each.**

Daubeton. One of the older peonies but a good one. Light rose color. Midseason. **35c each.**

Delachei. Large full flowers, rose type. One of the best of the older red varieties. Late midseason. Violet-crimson, slightly tipped with silver on edges of the petals. A strong, erect grower. **50c each.**

Delicatissima (Same as Floral Treasure).

Duchess D'Nemours. Early crown type that opens in cap form. Very good white with sulphur-white collar and a greenish reflex at center. A strong grower and fragrant. **45c each.**

Duchess D'Orleans. Flowers bomb shape. Medium size and compact. Deep pink with salmon pink center. Fragrant and tall. **45c each.**

Edulis Superba. Loose crown type, guard and center deep mauve-pink with a scant collar of light lilac. Flat when fully open. This is one of the most fragrant of all peonies and a very early one, which makes it a desirable one for cutting. **40c each.**

Felix Crousse. We consider this peony one of the very best red peonies in existence both for garden planting and for commercial use. Large, typical bomb-type, clear, brilliant red, coming in late midseason. The guard petals are prominent, surrounding a large globular center of even coloring. Every garden should have at least one of these plants. Very free and faithful bloomer and keeps well, not only in field but as cut flower also. **50c each.**

Festiva Maxima. The highest rated of all the other varieties of peonies. Very large, full flowers, pure white with center petals carmine flecked. Strong grower and has beautiful dark green foliage. Early. Every garden should have one of these plants. **40c each.**

Floral Treasure. (Same as Delicatissima). Rose type, delicate salmon-pink. The center petals are loose and spread just enough to show the carpels of light greenish-yellow, tipped white, which gives a very fresh, dainty effect. Strong grower, fragrant, midseason. A very good keeper. **60c each.**

Fragrans. Compact flower of soft soldierino-red with silvery reflex. Bomb shape. Late. **40c each.**

Glory or Somerset. Soft pink, especially fine when just in bud. Midseason. **60c each.**

Grandiflora Novea. Midseason crown-type. Guard petals deep rose. Center bright pink. **40c each.**

Grover Cleveland. Large, compact, rose form, rich dark crimson. Late midseason. This plant is tall and strong with rich foliage. A very good late red. **60c each.**

Karl Rosenfield. Just about the best all round Peony. Large semi-rose type, rich velvety crimson, perfect ball shape when open. Tall, strong and upright, rich dark green foliage. Midseason. **50c each.**

La Perle. A very beautiful rose type. The broad outer petals are lilac-white and enclose a globular center of wide petals of soft violet-rose. Very fragrant. Late midseason. **40c each.**

La Sublime. Deep crimson, very dense bloom. Good foliage. Midseason. **60c each.**

La Tulipe. Large semi-rose. Expands from a tight bud into a very large ball of blush-white, carmine streaked. Tall and vigorous, fragrant. Midseason. **40c each.**

Livingston. A very compact flower of rose type. Petals are uniform, pale lilac-rose, silvery-tipped and center petals carmine flecked. Both buds and flowers are large. A free and late bloomer. **80c each.**

Marcel Desert. Mauve pink midseason Chrysanthemum type. Magnificent flowers of large size with broad petals of translucent texture. **90c each.**

Margaret Gerard. This large flower opens in a semi-rose form, very broad and flat. A pale hydrangea pink, changing to creamy white, with center petals flecked dark crimson. Has yellow stamens that show very plainly. **35c each.**

Marie Crousse. A large, loose, bomb-shaped flower that deserves a place among the finest on account of its delightful color. A uniform salmon pink with a freshness not equalled in any other peony. **90c each.**

Mme. Emile Galle. This is a very delightful peony with a large flat flower of lilac-white with shading of shell-pink. The outer petals are broad while the center is of very delicate texture. Free, reliable, midseason bloomer. **35c each.**

Madam Geissler. Large, compact, globular, rose form. Deep violet-rose, shaded to silver at tips. A free bloomer. Mid-season. Very fragrant and good for cut flowers. **70c each.**

Mme. Duce. A typical bomb-type of perfect form. Midseason. The guard petals are broad and prominent while the center is like a chrysanthemum with petals curled. The whole flower is mauve-rose with silvery reflex. **35c each.**

Mme. De Verneville. Early white. Fragrant and pleasing form. Full bomb-shaped. Center delicate blush pink when first open. Crimson marks on tips. **35c each.**

Modeste Guerin. Bomb-shaped. Deep pink. Midseason. Fragrant strong grower. **40c each.**

Mons Jules Elie. One of the very best of the older varieties. A large striking flower of pale lilac rose with silvery sheen. Early, tall and fragrant. **75c each.**

Modele De Perfection. Large, compact flower of rose type. Guards and collar of the same shade of violet-rose, silvery-tipped. Center of very wide, high petals is shaded darker. Medium early, free bloomer. **45c each.**

Marie Lemoine. Very late. Pure white with shading cream color, with slight carmine markings. Center has a sulphur-yellow tint. **75c each.**

Monsieur Krelage. Large, compact, semi-rose type. Dark red, silvery-tipped. There is no other peony of the same shade. Late, strong, upright grower. **90c each.**

Octavie De May. A very delightful variety of dwarf growth. Blooms early. Large, crown type. Guards and center pale hydrangea pink. Collar almost white. A free bloomer. **35c each.**

Plutarch. Erect growing, blood-red. Rose-type bloom which holds well. **60c each.**

Queen Victoria. Free flowering, midseason. White with guards and center flecked crimson, creamy white collar. **50c each.**

Rene Hortense or Pres. Taft. The names on this beautiful peony might confuse one who does not know that the man who originated this variety sold some of the plants before they were named. Hence the two names. One man called his Rene Hortense and the other Pres. Taft. They are one and the same. A flat, compact, semi-rose flower of uniform Hydrangea-pink with color minutely flecked on a white background with guards and center petals marked carmine. Tall strong grower, slightly fragrant. Very good midseason. **75c each.**

Rubra Triumphans. Deep red. Early mid-season rose-type. Blooms on a good stiff stem. **60c each.**

Solfatare. One of the older varieties and as near yellow a peony as can be found. Guards clear white, center a sulphur-yellow. Vigorous and upright grower. Mid-season. **40c each.**

Solange. This in our estimation is one of the very finest peonies and too much can not be said in its favor. It is a perfect rose type, deep creamy-white, shaded orange-salmon at heart. Medium tall, strong, vigorous grower. Late. The perfect form and distinct coloring make this peony a very desirable one in your garden. **\$1.00 each.**

Sarah Bernhardt. Very fine peony and gives universal satisfaction. Refined flower, beautiful in color and a free bloomer. Semi-rose type of mauve-rose tipped with silver. Late midseason. Delightful fragrance. **50c each.**

Theresa. Rich satiny-pink. **80c each.**

Triumph De L'Exposition De Lille. Large compact flower, pyramidal form. On opening the color is pale hydrangea-pink with petals flecked violet-rose. As the flower ages the guard petals change to nearly white. Free, reliable, late mid-season bloomer. **90c each.**

Umbellata Rosea. Early rose-type. Large flowers with violet-rose guards shading to an amber white center. Strong, upright grower and free bloomer. **35c each.**

Victor Tricolor. A good midseason bloomer of purple-rose, shading to white. Has three different shades of color and possibly this is where it derived the name. **35c each.**

Venus. This is a very beautiful flower of high crown type. The guard petals are of clear Hydrangea-pink, with a collar of flesh pink surrounding a center of broad petals arranged in tufted form and same shades as guards. A strong grower and one of the very best for cut flower purposes on account of its keeping quality. Blooms in midseason. One of the best pinks. **60c each.**



PEONY



IRIS BORDER

The name "Iris" is from the ancient Greek, meaning rainbow because of its delicate beauty and diversity of color. Pliny says it is from the Egyptian word for eye and signifies the eye of heaven.

The Iris are among the most desirable and easiest grown of our Spring-flowering hardy plants, and produce their wonderful sweet scented flowers during May. Their exquisite coloring is only appreciated by the close observer, as their rare beauty and soft iridescence lies in the heart of the flower, some of the varieties being as delicate and interesting as the most cherished orchid.

An Iris garden is a floral world in itself, so vast that it would not be possible to mention all the interesting forms, as there are over one hundred distinct species grown in America, and innumerable varieties of these species.

In arranging the Iris garden, the taste of the owner must play a large part, and wonderful results may be obtained by the possessor of a little artistic ability. An Iris-bordered walk or drive is very effective, and a fine showing may be made by planting among the shrubbery.

The Irises are invaluable for cut flowers, and if cut just before the buds open and taken indoors, the flowers will be much richer in color than if allowed to bloom in the open, and will last a long time, for as one blossom fades another will open up, until all on the spike are gone.

Culture. Iris are partial to dry, well-drained sunny location. They are liable to decay if planted in wet places. Planting may be done either in Spring or late Summer and Fall; however, July to October will furnish the best results. Cover roots just enough to hold the plant in an upright position. A light covering of straw or leaves during the Winter months will be very beneficial. The roots may be taken up, divided, and replanted every two or three years. This should be done about ten days or two weeks after blooming period.

IRIS

In the description of Iris, "S" stands for standards or upright petals, "F" stands for fall or the petals that droop on the sides.

AFTERGLOW. This variety is well named as the name very nicely describes the flower. Soft gray-lavender, shading to buff, not unlike the evening sky after a clear sunset. **20c each.**

ARISTOCRAT. Truly an aristocrat of the Iris family. Stands erect with large flowers. S, lavender; F, deep violet. **25c each.**

CAPRICE. Medium height; early. S, clear cerise; F, deeper shade; fragrant. A really good Iris. **20c each.**

CRUSADER. Tall, midseason; S, light shade violet; F, a deeper shade; beard bronze yellow. **15c each.**

DALILA. Tall; S, white, slightly trimmed with lilac; F, rich violet red with slight brown veins at base. A very good Iris. **25c each.**

DREAM. Tall; pale rose pink, solid color. Very beautiful. **20c each.**

FLAVESCENS. Soft, yellow self-color. **15c each.**

GEORGIA. Medium height; midseason; very beautiful cattelyna rose with bright orange beard. **20c each.**

HER MAJESTY. Rose pink. Very good. 15c each.

IRIS KING. Late; S, old gold; F, velvety maroon edged with gold. 20c each.

ISOLINE. Tall; late; S, pink lilac; F, mauve; exceptionally long, large flower. 25c each.

JUNIATA. Tall; clear blue self-color; fragrant. 35c each.

LORELY. One of the older Iris but still in great demand; S, yellow and blue bicolor; F, blue, bordered with yellow. 15c each.

MADAME CHEREAU. One of the old favorites. Tall white with lavender veins, frilled edges. Very popular. 15c each.

MONSIGNOR. S, rich satiny violet, F, mauve velvety-purple; tall stately grower. 15c each.

MAMIE. Early; white, bordered with blue. 15c each.

OPERA. Medium height, a rich violet red self-color. A truly good and attractive Iris. 25c each.

PALLIDA NO. 8. Medium height, deep blue, free blooming. 15c each.

PARC DE NEUILLY. A rich plum purple, vigorous grower, tall, late. 15c each.

PROSPER LAUGIER. S, Sorghum-brown; F, velvety Indian purple. Tall. One of the better Iris. 20c each.

QUAKER LADY. S, Violet; F, Violet bronze. 15c each.

SHERWIN WRIGHT. One of the finest golden yellow. Medium height, very colorful. 15c each.

STENOPHYLLA. S, light blue; F, dark blue. Medium height. 15c each.

TROOST. A really good Iris. Medium height. Flowers old rose streaked with white. 25c each.

WHITE KNIGHT. One of the few really white Iris. Almost pure white with very slight lavender penciling in the fall. 15c each.

SIBERIAN IRISH, SIBERICA BLUE. This is the fine leaved and fine flowered Iris. Grows tall. Very sturdy. 10c each.

SIBERICA PURPLE. Same as blue, but deep purple color. 15c each.

DWARF IRIS. The dwarf blooms very early. Fragrant. White, 10c each; Purple 10c each.

HOW TO ORDER

TERMS. Cash must accompany order. Our prices are as low as can be consistently made on first class stock and no provision has been made for extension of credit.

PRICES. Prices in this catalog include boxing and packing for shipment and are F. O. B. freight office or express office at Aurora. Large shipments are sent by freight or express; smaller packages are shipped by parcel post.

CERTIFICATE of INSPECTION. Our nursery is State inspected and our stock fully warranted to be healthy, and free from disease and dangerous insect pests.

WARRANTY. We guarantee our stock to be exactly as described in size and quality and true to name. Should any shipment prove otherwise, through error, we will gladly replace or refund purchase price upon presentation of proper proof. In no case, however, can our responsibility exceed the purchase price.

GUARANTEE to GROW. It is obvious that planting methods, soil conditions and other causes beyond

our control may prevent strong, healthy stock from growing after planting. Despite our disclaimer of responsibility, we are always glad to have customers tell us of their difficulties so that we may give them every assistance in the successful use of our plants. On proper proof that plants failed to grow the first season, after being properly planted and cared for, we will replace any plants that fail to grow, at half the purchase price.

SUBSTITUTIONS. Often during the rush season, our stock of a certain variety or size becomes exhausted. Rather than ship the order incomplete, we substitute for the items out of stock or other plants equal in value and type, unless the order is plainly marked "No Substitution".

PACKING. All plants for shipment are carefully dug, and well packed to withstand drought and temperature changes and to insure safe delivery if not delayed by the carrier.

SHIPPING DATE. Orders are shipped as quickly as possible after we receive them. If plants are ordered at a time when planting is unsafe, we will so advise you.

FRUITS

APPLE

Early Apples—Yellow Transparent
Early Harvest
Maiden Blush
Duchess

Fall Apples — Grimes Golden
Wealthy
Northern Spy

Winter Apples—Baldwin
Delicious
Jonathan
Winesap
Ben Davis
Northwest Greening

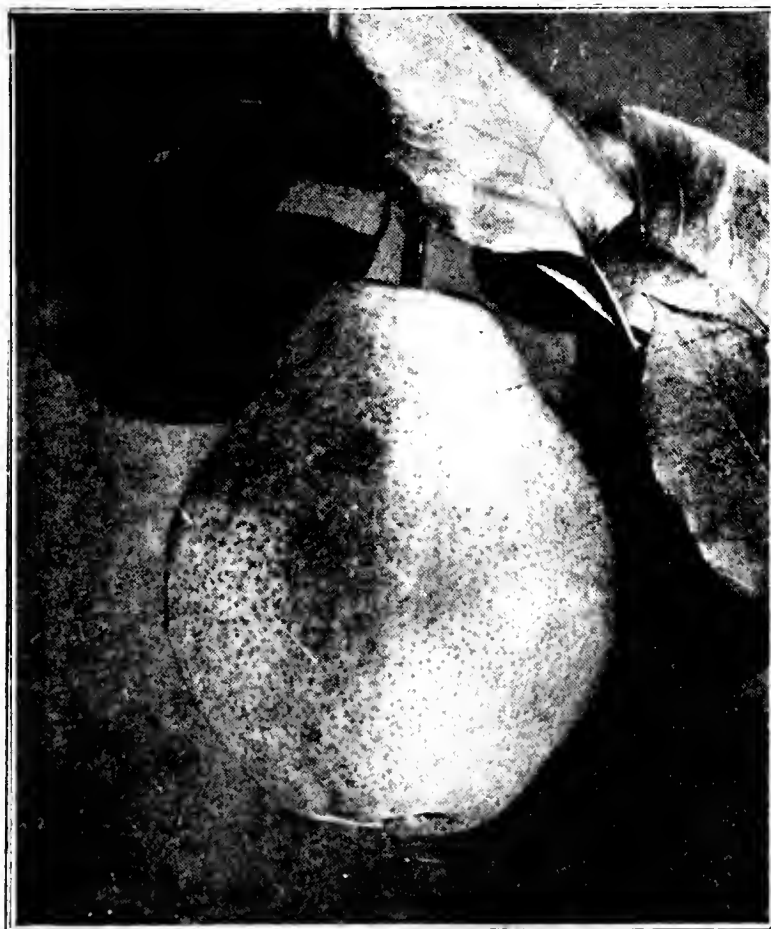
Crab Apples—Whitney
Transcendent

CHERRY

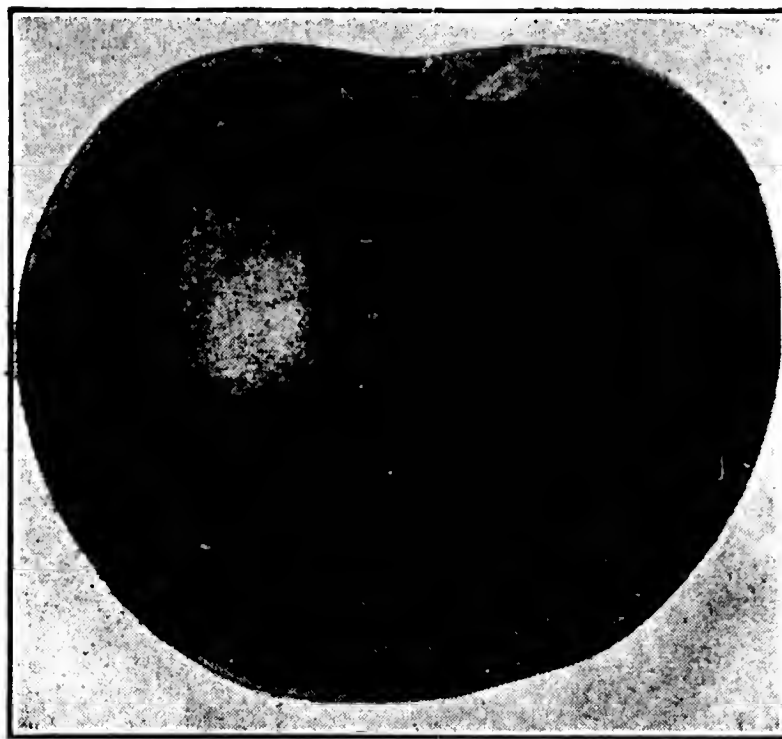
Early Richmond. Bright red, sour cherry. Ideal for canning.

Montmorency. Red, sour cherries. A later than Early Richmond. Good for canning or preserves.

Black Tartarian. Black, sweet cherry. Fine for table use.



PEAR



APPLE

CURRENT

Perfection. Large, red currants. Splendid for table and kitchen use.

GOOSEBERRY

Downing. Smooth, large berries. Best variety grown.

GRAPE

Concord—Large blue.

Moore's Early—Large black.

Brighton—Large bunches, medium-sized grapes.

Delaware—Small, compact bunches, small red grapes.

Niagara—The best white grape.

PEACH

J. H. Hale. Early free stone. Deep yellow with a red blush.

Elberta. Early free stone. Pale greenish yellow.

PEAR

Kiefer. Free producer. Large yellow fruit; good for canning. Late.

Bartlett. The best summer pear. Free producer. Large yellow fruit with red cheek. Best for eating.

Vermont Beauty. Midseason, red and yellow. Good for canning or eating.

PLUM

Burbank. Reddish purple.

Blue Damson. Large blue.

Green Gage. Greenish yellow.



BLACK RASPBERRY

RASPBERRY

St. Regis. Everbearing.

Latham. Large, fine fruit.

Chief. Large, earlier than Latham.

Black Raspberries (Cumberland).

STRAWBERRIES

Senator Dunlap.

Gibson.

EVERBEARING

Mastodon.
Progressive.



STRAWBERRIES

We have tried to make this little Booklet not only a catalog, but a book of real gardening helps to all gardeners. The descriptions of plants and trees are as we have found them from our own careful observation, as they have grown in our fields. The plants we recommend, have been tried and proven satisfactory, for the places and uses we recommend. Our advice comes from the many years of our own experience in making the planting for homes both large and small. We have watched many plantings develop from the first small shrubs and trees, until now they are spots of restful beauty, and homes for many song birds.

PAGE 3:

ARALIA PENTAPHYLLUM	
3-4'	\$.50
ARONIA MELANCARPA	
2-3' .....	.55
3-4' .....	.75
BARBERRY	
Red	
15-18" .....	.40
Per 10	3.50
18-24" .....	.50
Per 10	4.50
Box	
12-15" .....	.40
Per 10	3.75
15-18" .....	.50
Per 10	4.50
Japanese	
8-12" .....	.12
Per 100	10.00
12-18" .....	.25
Per 100	20.00
18-24" .....	.35
Per 100	30.00
BUTTERFLY BUSH	
2 yr.	\$.35

PAGE 4:

SIBERIAN PEA TREE	
2-3'	\$.35
3-4' .....	.45
4-5' .....	.60
DOGWOOD	
Variegated	
3-4'	\$.75
Yellow	
2-3' .....	.40
3-4' .....	.50
Grey	
2-3' .....	.45
3-4' .....	.55
Red	
2-3' .....	.35
3-4' .....	.50
COTONEASTER	
12-18"	\$.25
18-24" .....	.35
2- 3' .....	.40
JAPANESE QUINCE	
18-24"	\$.35
2-3' .....	.45
DEUTZIA	
Gracilis	
12-15"	\$.40
15-18" .....	.50

Lemoinei	
12-18" .....	.30
18-24" .....	.40
Pride of Rochester	
2-3' .....	.35
RUSSIAN OLIVE	
2-3'	\$.40
3-4' .....	.50

PAGE 5:

EUONYMOUS	
Alatus	
18-24"	\$.40
2-3' .....	.55
3-4' .....	.75
Americanus	
2-3' .....	.50
3-4' .....	.60
Europeus	
2-3' .....	.50
3-4' .....	.65
Evergreen—	
(Radicans Vegetis)	
18-24" .....	.75
2-3'	1.25

EXOCHORDA GRANDI-FLORA	
2-3'	\$.45

FORSYTHIA	
Intermedia	
10-24"	\$.25
2-3' .....	.30
3-4' .....	.40
Spectabilis	
10-24" .....	.25
2-3' .....	.30
3-4' .....	.40
Suspensa	
10-24" .....	.25
2-3' .....	.30
3-4' .....	.40

ALTHEA	
Rose of Sharon	
2-3'	\$.30
3-4' .....	.50

HYDRANGEA	
Aborescens—	
(Hills of Snow)	
18-24"	\$.35
2-3' .....	.45
Paniculata—	
(Fall Flowering)	
12-18" .....	.30
18-24" .....	.40
2-3' .....	.50
3-4' .....	.75

PAGE 6:

PRIVET	
A. R.	
8-12"	\$.06
Per 100	5.50
12-18" .....	.10
Per 100	8.00
18-24" .....	.12
Per 100	10.00
2-3' .....	.15
Per 100	13.00

Lodense	
8-12" .....	.30
12-15" .....	.40
15-18" .....	.50

Regel's	
12-15" .....	.30
15-18" .....	.40
18-24" .....	.50

Common	
12-18" .....	.10
Per 100	8.00
18-24" .....	.12
Per 100	10.00
2-3' .....	.15
Per 100	13.00

HONEYSUCKLE	
White Bush	
2-3'	\$.25
3-4' .....	.40
4-5' .....	.60

Pink Bell	
2-3' .....	.25
3-4' .....	.40
4-5' .....	.60

Pink Bush	
2-3' .....	.25
3-4' .....	.40
4-5' .....	.60

MOCKORANGE	
Aurea—(Dwarf Golden)	
15-18"	\$.45
18-24" .....	.55
Bainer	
2-3' .....	.45
3-4' .....	.60
Bouquet Blanc	
2-3' .....	.50

PAGE 7:

Coronarius—	
(Sweet Scented)	
2-3' .....	.30
3-4' .....	.40

Glacier	
18-24" .....	.50
2-3' .....	.60

Grandiflora—(Lg. Flg.)	
2-3' .....	.25
3-4' .....	.30
4-5' .....	.45

Lemoinei	
12-18" .....	.30
2-3' .....	.40
Norma	
2-3' .....	.35
3-4' .....	.55
Ophelia	
2-3' .....	.40
3-4' .....	.55
Pyramidalis	
2-3' .....	.45
3-4' .....	.60
Virginalis	
2-3' .....	.45
3-4' .....	.55
4-5' .....	.75
PHOTINIA VILOSA	
4-5'	\$.65
DBL. FLG. ALMOND	
18-24"	\$.35
2-3' .....	.50
3-4' .....	.75
PRUNUS	
Purple Leaf Plum	
2-3'	\$.60
3-4' .....	.90
Flowering Plum	
2-3'	\$.60
3-4'	1.00

PAGE 8:

SUMAC

Fragrant	
18-24"	\$.40
2-3' .....	.60
3-4' .....	.75

Common	
2-3' .....	.30
3-4' .....	.40

Cut-Leaf	
2-3' .....	.40
3-4' .....	.50

CURRENT

Alpine	
18-24"	\$.60

Flowering	
2-3' .....	.35
3-4' .....	.45

PAGE 9:

ROSES

2 yr. Heavy field grown	\$.45
----------------------------------	-------

Hardy Monthly
Climbing
Baby Ramblers
Miscellaneous

ELDER

Cut-Leaf	
2-3'	\$.35
3-4' .....	.45

Golden	
2-3' .....	.35
3-4' .....	.50

PAGE 10:

SPIREA

A. W.	
12-15"	\$.30
15-18" .....	.40
18-24" .....	.50

Billardi	
2-3' .....	.35
3-4' .....	.45

Douglassi	
2-3' .....	.35
3-4' .....	.45

Froebelli	
12-18" .....	.25
18-24" .....	.35
2-3' .....	.50

Opulifolia	
2-3' .....	.25
3-4' .....	.35
4-5' .....	.50

Opulifolia Nana	
12-18" .....	.30
18-24" .....	.40

Thunbergi	
12-18" .....	.35
18-24" .....	.45

Richmensis	
2-3' .....	.35
3-4' .....	.45

Sorbifolia	
2-3' .....	.35
3-4' .....	.45

Van Houttei— (Bridal Wreath)	
12-18" .....	.15
2-3' .....	.25
3-4' .....	.40

PAGE 11:

SNOWBERRY

18-24"	\$.25
2-3' .....	.35
3-4' .....	.45

CORALBERRY

18-24"	\$.25
2-3' .....	.35
3-4' .....	.45

LILAC

Japanese	
2-3'	\$.50

Hungarian	
2-3' .....	.40
3-4' .....	.50

Persian	
18-24" .....	.25
2-3' .....	.40
3-4' .....	.60

Chinese	
3-4' .....	.50
4-5' .....	.75

Common	
2-3' .....	.35
3-4' .....	.45
4-5' .....	.60

Hybrid French
Ludwig Spaeth, Pres.

Grevy, Alphonse	
La Valle, Chas. X.	
2-3' .....	.90
3-4'	1.25

PAGE 12:

TAMARIX

2-3'	\$.35
3-4' .....	.45
4-5' .....	.60

VIBURNUM

Arrow Wood	
2-3'	\$.40
3-4' .....	.50

Lantana	
2-3' .....	.45
3-4' .....	.60

Lentago	
2-3' .....	.45
3-4' .....	.60

Opulus Americana	
2-3' .....	.35
3-4' .....	.45
4-5' .....	.60

Opulus Nana	
8-12" .....	.40
12-15" .....	.50

Sterile	
2-3' .....	.40
3-4' .....	.50

WEIGELIA

Red	
18-24"	\$.35
2-3' .....	.45
3-4' .....	.60

Crimson	
2-3' .....	.55

Pink	
2-3' .....	.40
3-4' .....	.50

PAGE 13:

VINES	
ENGLEMANS IVY	
2 yr. No. 1	.....\$ .35
VIRGINIA CREEPER	
2 yr. No. 1	.....\$ .35
BOSTON IVY	
2 yr. No. 1	.....\$ .45
BITTERSWEET	
2 yr. No. 1	.....\$ .40
CLEMATIS PANICULATA	
2 yr. No. 1	.....\$ .45
FRENCH CLEMATIS	
Jackmanii, Purple	\$.75
Henryi, White	... .75
HONEYSUCKLE	
Hall's	
2 yr.	.....\$ .35
3 yr.	..... .50
Scarlet Trumpet	
2 yr.	..... .35
3 yr.	..... .50
MATRIMONY VINE	
2 yr.	.....\$ .25
TRUMPET VINE	
2 yr.	.....\$ .25
3 yr.	..... .35
AMERICAN WISTERIA	
Purple and White	
3 yr.	.....\$ .50

PAGE 14:

TREES	
MAPLE	
Soft	
6 -8 '	.....\$ .75
1 -1 1/2"	..... 1.00
1 1/2-2 "	..... 1.50
2 -2 1/2"	..... 2.25
Norway	
6 -8 '	..... 1.75
1 -1 1/2"	..... 2.25
1 1/2-2 "	..... 3.00
2 -2 1/2"	..... 4.50
Red	
4 -6 '	..... 1.50
6 -8 '	..... 2.50
1 -1 1/2"	..... 3.25
1 1/2-2 "	..... 5.00
TREE OF HEAVEN	
4- 6'	.....\$ .75
6- 8'	..... 1.25
8-10'	..... 2.00

BIRCH	
American, White	
3- 4'	.....\$ .75
6- 8'	..... 2.00
8-10'	..... 3.25
Cut-Leaf	
6- 8'	..... 3.00
8-10'	..... 3.50
AMERICAN RED BUD	
3-4'	.....\$ .60
4-5'	..... 1.00
5-6'	..... 1.50
CATALPA	
Umbrella tree	
2 yr. Heads	.....\$1.25
Common	
6- 8'	..... 1.00
8-10'	..... 1.50
10-12'	..... 2.25
HAWTHORNE	
Thicket	
3-4'	.....\$ .75
4-5'	..... 1.00
5-6'	..... 1.25

PAGE 15:

HAWTHORNE	
Glossy	
4-5' (B&B)	.....\$1.50
6-8' (B&B)	..... 6.00
Downy	
4-5'	..... 1.00
5-6'	..... 1.75
RUSSIAN OILVE	
2-3'	.....\$ .40
3-4'	..... .50
ASH	
White	
1 -1 1/2"	.....\$1.25
1 1/2-2 "	..... 2.25
2 -2 1/2"	..... 3.50
Mountain	
4 -6'	..... .75
6 -8'	..... 1.25
1 1/2-2"	..... 3.00
HONEYLOCUST	
6 - 8 '	.....\$1.00
8 -10 '	..... 1.75
1 - 1 1/2"	..... 2.00
1 1/2- 2 "	..... 3.00
TULIP TREE	
3-4'	.....\$ .75
4-6'	..... 1.00
CRAB	
Becktel's Flowering	
2-3'	.....\$ .75
3-4'	..... 1.25
4-5'	..... 2.00

PAGE 16:

SYCAMORE	
5 -6 '	.....\$1.00
6 -8 '	..... 1.75
1 -1 1/2"	..... 2.25
1 1/2-2 "	..... 3.00
POPLAR	
Lombardy	
4- 6'	.....\$ .35
6- 8'	..... .75
8-10'	..... 1.00
10-12'	..... 1.75
12-14'	..... 2.25
Bolleana	
4- 6'	..... .60
6- 8'	..... 1.00
8-10'	..... 1.50
10-12'	..... 2.00
WILLOW	
Weeping	
4- 6'	.....\$ .50
6- 8'	..... 1.00
8-10'	..... 1.75
Pussy	
2-3'	..... .25
3-4'	..... .40
4-5'	..... .75

PAGE 17:

ELM	
American	
6 -8 '	.....\$ .75
1 -1 1/2"	..... 1.50
1 1/2-2 "	..... 2.00
2 -2 1/2"	..... 2.75
2 1/2-3 "	..... 4.50
Moline	
6 -8 '	..... 1.00
1 -1 1/2"	..... 1.75
1 1/2-2 "	..... 3.00
2 -2 1/2"	..... 4.25
Chinese	
4 -6 '	..... .75
6 -8 '	..... 1.25
1 -1 1/2"	..... 2.00
1 1/2-2 "	..... 3.00
2 -2 1/2"	..... 4.00
2 -3 1/2"	..... 5.00

PAGE 18:

EVERGREENS	
ARBOR VITAE	
Chinese	
2-3'	.....\$1.50
3-4'	..... 2.75
4-5'	..... 3.50
5-6'	..... 5.00
6-8'	..... 7.00
Globe	
10x10"	..... .75
15x15"	..... 1.50

American	
2-3'	1.50
3-4'	2.50
4-5'	3.50
5-6'	4.50
Golden	
12-1"	1.25
18-24"	2.25
Pyramidal	
18-24"	1.25
2-3'	2.50
3-4'	3.00
4-5'	4.00

PAGE 19:

JUNIPER

Cannarti	
2-3'	\$3.00
3-4'	5.50
4-5'	7.50
5-6'	8.00
Canadian— (Com. DePressa)	
12-18"	1.75
18-24"	2.20
2- 3'	3.50
Chinese	
2-3'	1.90
3-4'	3.25
4-5'	5.50
5-6'	7.50
Spiney Greek	
12-15"	1.60
15-18"	2.25
18-24"	3.25
Silver Redcedar— (Glauca)	
2-3'	3.75
3-4'	5.00
4-5'	6.25
5-6'	7.50
Irish	
12-18"	.75
18-24"	1.25
2-3'	2.25
3-4'	3.25
Pfizers	
12-18"	1.25
18-24"	2.50
24-30"	4.00
2 1/2-3'	5.25
Savin	
12-18"	1.00
18-24"	1.90
24-30"	3.00
Silver—(Scopulorum)	
2-3'	2.50
3-4'	3.75
Redcedar—(Virginiana)	
2-3'	1.50
3-4'	2.25
5-6'	5.00

Andorra	
15-18"	1.50
18-24"	2.50
2-3'	4.00
Tamaricifolia	
12-18"	1.30
18-24"	1.90
24-30"	2.80

PAGE 20:

FIR

Concolor	
18-24"	\$1.50
2-3'	2.50
3-4'	5.00
4-5'	7.00
Douglas	
10-24"	1.25
2-3'	1.75
3-4'	3.25
4-5'	5.00

PINE

Mugho	
12x12"	\$1.00
15x15"	1.50
18x18"	2.50
24x24"	3.25
30x30"	4.50
Austrian	
2-3'	2.25
4-5'	4.50
5-6'	6.00
Ponderosa	
3-4'	3.00
4-5'	4.25
5-6'	6.00
White	
2-3'	2.00
3-4'	3.25
4-5'	5.00
Scotch	
5-6'	6.00
6-8'	9.00

SPRUCE

White	
18-24"	\$1.50
2-3'	2.50
3-4'	3.50
4-5'	5.00
Black Hill's	
18-24"	2.00
2-3'	3.00
Norway	
12-18"	.75
18-24"	1.25
2-3'	1.60
3-4'	2.75
4-5'	4.00
5-6'	5.00
Colorado Green	
18-24"	1.25
2-3'	2.00
3-4'	3.25

Colorado Blue	
18-24"	3.00
2-3'	5.50
3-4'	7.50

PAGE 21:

YEW

Japanese (Spreading or Upright)	
18-24"	\$4.00
2-2 1/2"	5.25

PAGE 22, 23, 24, 25:

Plants that will	
Bloom, each	\$.25
Large Clumps,	
each	.35

PAGE 26, 27, 28, 29,
and 30:

Prices as Listed

PAGE 31:

APPLES	
CHERRIES	
PLUMS	
PEARS	
11/16"-1'	\$1.25
PEACHES	
11/16"-1'	.75
CURRENTS AND GOOSE- BERRIES	
2 yr.	\$.30
GRAPES	
2 yr.	\$.25
Per Dozen	2.50

PAGE 32:

RASPBERRIES	
Per Dozen	\$.60
Per 100	4.00
STRAWBERRIES	
Senator Dunlap	
Gibson	
Per Dozen	\$.40
Per 100	2.25
Everbearing	
Per Dozen	\$.60
Per 100	4.00

INDEX

Name	Page	Name	Page	Name	Page		
—A—							
Abies	20	False Dragon	24	Picea	20		
Acanthopanax	3	Feathery Tree	12	Pine	20		
Acer	14	Fertilizer	21	Pinus	20		
Achillea	22	Fir	20	Plantanus Occidentalis	16		
Adam's Needle	25	Flowering Almond	7	Platycodon	25		
Ailanthus	14	Flowering Plum	7	Plum	31		
Alpine Currant	8	Flowering Quince	4	Poplar	16		
Alysum Saxatile	22	Forget-me-not	24	Poppy	24		
Ampelopsis	13	Forsythia	5	Populus	16		
Anchusa	22	Fox Glove	23	Potentilla Fruticosa	7		
Apple	31	Fraxinus	15	Privet	6		
Aquilegia	22	—G—					
Arabis Alpinus	22	Gaillardia	24	—Q—			
Aralia Pentaphylla	3	Gladiola	21	Quinceberry	4		
Arbor Vitae	18	Gleditsia Tricanthos	15	—R—			
Aronia Melancarpa	3	Globe Thistle	23	Raspberry	31		
Ash	15 & 16	Golden Bell	5	Red Bud	14		
Aster	22	Golden Glow	25	Rhamnus Frangula	7		
—B—							
Baby's Breath	24	Gooseberry	31	Rhus	8		
Bachelor Button	23	Grapes	31	Ribes	8		
Balloon Flower	25	Gypsophila	24	Roses	8		
Barberry	3	—H—					
Berberis	3	Hall's Honeysuckle Vine	13	Rose of Sharon	5		
Betula Alba	14	Hardy Bachelor Button	24	Rosy Leose Strife	24		
Birch	14	Hardy Larkspur	23	Rudebeckia Laciniata	25		
Bittersweet	13	Hardy Lupin	24	Rudebeckia Purpurea	25		
Bladdernut	11	Hawthorne	15	Russian Olive	4 & 15		
Blanket Flower	21	Hemerocilis	24	—S—			
Boltonia	22	Hesperis	24	Salix	16		
Buckthorn	7	Heuchera	24	Salvia	25		
Buddlei	3	Hibiscus	5	Sambucus	9		
Butterfly Bush	3	Honeylocust	15	Scabiosa	25		
—C—						Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle	13
Campanula	22	Honeysuckle	6	Sea Lavender	25		
Canterbury Bell	22	Hydrangea	5	Sedum	25		
Caragana Siberica	4	—I—				Siberian Pea Tree	4
Carnation	23	Iris	29	Snow in Summer	23		
Catalpa	14	Ivy	13	Snowberry	11		
Celastrus Scandens	13	—J—				Sorbus	16
Centaurea Montana	23	Juniper	19	Spiked Speedwell	25		
Cerastium Tomentosum	23	Juniperus	19	Spirea	10		
Cercis Canadensis	14	—L—				Spruce	20
Cherry	31	Lamp Flower	24	Star Clematis	13		
Chinese Lantern Plant	24	Larkspur	23	Staphylea Trifolia	11		
Chokeberry	3	Lathyrus	24	Statice Latifolia	25		
Chrysanthemum	23	Lawn Seed	19	Stonecrop	25		
Clematis	13	Ligustrum	6	Sumac	7		
Columbine	22	Lilac	11	Sweet Rocket	24		
Coneflower	25	Lilium	24	Sweet William	23		
Coral Bell	24	Lily	24	Sycamore	16		
Coralberry	11	Liriodendron	15	Symphoricarpos Racemus	11		
Coreopsis	23	Lonicera	6	Symphoricarpos Vulgaris	11		
Cornus	4	Lonicera Halleana	13	Syringa	11		
Cotoneaster	4	Lonicera Sempervirens	13	—T—			
Crab	15	Lupin	24	Tamarix	12		
Crataegus	15	Lyceum	13	Taxus	21		
Currant	8 & 31	Lychnis	24	Thuya	18		
Cydonica Japonica	4	Lythrum	24	Tickseed	23		
—D—						Tree of Heaven	14
Daisy	25	—M—				Trumpet Vine	13
Day Lily	24	Malus	15	—U—			
Delphinium	23	Maple	14	Ulmus	17		
Deutzia	4	Matrimony Vine	13	Umbrella Tree	14		
Dianthus	23	Mockorange	6	—V—			
Digitalis	23	Myosotis	24	Veronica	25		
Dogwood	3	—P—				Viburnum	12
—E—						Viola	25
Echinops	23	Papaver	24	—W—			
Elder	9	Peach	31	Wahoo	5		
Eleagnus Augustifolia	4 & 15	Pear	31	Weigelia	12		
Elm	17	Pearl Bush	5	Willow	16		
Euonymous	5	Peonies	26	Wisteria	13		
Exochorda Grandiflora	5	Perennial Sweet Peas	24	—Y—			
—F—						Yarrow	22
—G—						Yew	21
—H—						Yucca	25
—I—							
—J—							
—L—							
—M—							
—P—							
—Q—							
—R—							
—S—							
—T—							
—U—							
—V—							
—W—							
—Y—							

